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Farm Labor Draft Eased; Stalin Grateful to Clergy; Victims Aid Pool Clean-Up

The World's Day—January 16, 1943

Washington: Draft of Farm Workers Modified

Essential farm labor has been granted more liberal draft deferments in a move to expedite food production. A new directive to local draft boards is being issued, lowering the production requirements for an essential farm worker.

In an effort to hold milk production to the highest possible level, the Agriculture Department announced it would buy and resell dairy cows to prevent their being sold for slaughter.

The War Production Board authorized manufacturers to produce 1,500,000 milk cans in the 12 months ending June 30 instead of 850,000 previously authorized.

W. Clifford Townsend, head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been placed in charge of the new Food Production Administration. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced the choice after a controversy between the AAA and the Farm Security Administration for control of the new agency.

Europe: Stalin Sends Thanks to Russian Clergy

Premier Stalin has sent an expression of gratitude to the Orthodox Russian clergy of Leningrad in response to a communication of the Metropolitan Alexiff declaring his "unshaken faith in an early victory of our right cause over the sanguinary insanity of Fascism."

Iraq is at war with Germany, Italy and Japan, according to a formal declaration just announced by the Iraq Legation in London. Iraq has been under occupation by British troops since the thwarting of an Axis coup in May, 1941.

A large secret military organization was discovered in Norway by the German occupation authorities and many arrests followed. The underground group was said to have received arms dropped from Allied planes.

Arrest of more than 100 persons is reported in Lyon for "illegal activities," the arrests being directed against the underground movement in France.

A reward of $12,000 has been posted for information leading to recapture of Hugh McAteer of the Irish Republican Army who escaped from prison in Belfast.

Boston: Number Pool Victims Help in Clean-Up

Evidence contributed by victims of Boston's various number pool rackets is today held to be the principal factor that will enable Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to clean up numbers games, as developments following his surprise raid last Tuesday on a numbers ring said to be headed by Dr. Harry Sagansky. [Page 2.]

Churches advocate curtailing the hours during which liquors can be sold by restaurants as a fuel conservation measure. [Page 2.]

"United War Fund Sunday" will be observed in all churches of Greater Boston tomorrow, with religious leaders of all faiths issuing special appeals for support of the $7,800,000 campaign. [Page 2.]

National: 3,800 Miners Added to Outlaw Strike

Thirty-eight hundred men in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., hitherto not on strike, joined the 18-day-old wildcat walkout of Pennsylvania anthracite miners, despite a War Labor Board appeal directing 10,000 to 17,000 other strikers to return to their jobs immediately.

Division of the Midwest into a number of supply and distribution areas, in which distribution of oil products would be localized, has been proposed by the petroleum industry's Supply and Distribution Committee for District 2. The aim is to release oil for the East.

In New Brunswick, N. J., the first class of women draftsmen—18 strong—graduated at Rutgers University. They start work next week at General Motors Corporation's Eastern Aircraft Division plant at Linden, N. J.

Canada: Move Under Way to Settle Steel Strike

The steel strike which has affected 13,500 Canadian steel workers is under discussion at Ottawa by company and union representatives and members of the Canadian Cabinet. Demand for higher wages caused the walkout.

Americas: Chileans Hesitate on Break With Axis

Chile's former President Ibañez pledged support to President Rios in any stand he takes on a diplomatic break with the Axis. From information available to himself, Senor Ibañez said he opposes a break now. Former President Alessandri has taken a similar stand.

Carlos Guiraldes, Argentine Ambassador to Chile, conferred in Santiago with Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez. As Señor Guiraldes had just returned from Buenos Aires, it was believed he brought Argentina's answer on whether Chile could expect Argentina to break with the Axis in a joint move. A negative reply is indicated.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Kerosene Trickles Into City; Larger Shipments Expected

For the first time in two to three days kerosene supplies started to trickle into Greater Boston distributing stations this morning and the biggest handlers of this commodity reported that larger shipments were on the way—some to arrive tonight and others tomorrow night.

The slight relief this morning was particularly welcomed by families in the South End and Dorchester, where much of the suffering of the last few weeks has been reported. Kerosene deficiencies were described last night by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Fuel Conservator, as being at their worst since winter began, with most storage tanks completely dry and consumers wringing out the last drops in their small heating plants.

According to one reliable source today, Boston received only 75 per cent of its kerosene needs during the first 14 days of this month. The needs were predicated upon a minimum below which suffering would be involved.

At one of the largest kerosene distributing stations, the Boston Ice Company in the Dorchester district, 7,200 gallons were received this morning, compared with a normal daily shipment of about 30,000 gallons. This company's 60 or 70 peddlers were given about 100 gallons apiece to meet the demands of hundreds of customers whose tanks have run dry.

Range oil supplies in other New England states were reported at a "dangerous low," with only a cold snap needed to produce serious suffering. On the other hand, a warm spell could mean a sufficient drop in consumption to build up reserves, which are practically if not wholly wiped out in almost all sections of the six states.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:07 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:41 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:07 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:40 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 6:08 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:39 a. m.

Mining Locals Urged to End 17-Day Strike

Lewis and members of War Labor Board ask workers to return to jobs by Monday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Seventeen thousand anthracite miners in Pennsylvania, holding up crucial civilian and military fuel supplies because of dissatisfaction over pay and a rise in union dues, were told today by the United Mine Workers and the War Labor Board to go back to work Monday.

Top union officials, headed by John L. Lewis, finally agreed with War Labor Board members, after a stormy session here yesterday, that local unions should be urged to end their "mad enterprise" and seek the settlement of their grievances through normal grievance machinery. War Labor Board policy bars strikes "against the welfare of the nation in time of war."

The miners have been idle 17 days at a time when hard coal for home heating is badly needed on the Atlantic Coast to supplement dwindling stocks of fuel oil that have run low because of military demands in Africa and submarine sinkings of tankers.

Lewis Backs Pay Rise

Despite the unanimous outcome of a face-to-face meeting here yesterday between 30 United Mine Workers officials and the War Labor Board, storm warnings were hoisted for more rough seas ahead.

While agreeing with the Board that the miners should be using the orderly grievance machinery provided by law instead of strikes, Mr. Lewis indicated that he would challenge the War Labor Board's wage stabilization policy in order to get more money for the miners when their present contract with the mine operators expires in April.

At the present time, the War Labor Board is following the "Little Steel" formula, based on living costs, which would allow the miners about 5 per cent increase in pay. Some of the local unions are already demanding a $2 a day increase in wages to compensate for increases in their cost of living. A number of the strike leaders here yesterday told the WLB they would have paid the 50 cents a month increase in union mines, ordered by the last U. M. W. convention, without protest, if their pay had been raised.

"A Lot of Foolishness"

Mr. Lewis was just as vehement in his message to the miners urging them to return to work as he was earlier in challenging the Government's right to question dues levied by the United Mine Workers on its members.

He called the strike a "lot of foolishness" and said it had been called because a "limited number of men refuse to abide by the laws of their organization." Organizers of the strike, he warned, would be "held accountable" for "this mad enterprise."

The strike leaders who came to Washington finally agreed late last night to try to call their men back

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Russians Capture 30 More Towns; British Renew Drive Against Rommel? Hoover Sees Axis Weaker at Home

Ex-President in war survey says only relief of aggressors lies in breaking Allied ring.

Out of his broad experience in world affairs, Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, has made a detailed survey of home fronts in various warring countries and their effect on global strategy. He summarizes his conclusions in this article. Important earlier points of Mr. Hoover's survey, released through Associated Press Features, are drawn together at the end of the concluding article.

By Herbert Hoover

The first deduction from this survey of the Home Front situations is that the degeneration upon European Axis home fronts will be continuous from now on. It will be disastrous unless they can break through the aggressive ring with which the United Nations have surrounded them. The internal pressures on their home fronts are so great that if they are to have relief they must, through their enormous land strength, break the ring in some direction. Global war is full of surprises and no one can anticipate all that can happen.

Axis Opportunities

The European Axis can apparently try in any one of four directions:

(a) Against Russia. The fanatical resistance of the Russians and their superb tactics in turning the cities into fortresses indicate that another great attack will so further increase the huge Axis losses as to finally weaken their whole military structure. The present advances of the Russians give every confidence that with support on their home front they cannot be overcome.

(b) Against Britain. Here they have to cross the water against the enormously increasing British-American air and naval strength, and American-supported land defenses. This seems futile to attempt.

(c) Against Northwest Africa. Here again they have to cross the water. It seems unlikely that they can hold the bridgehead in Tunis and Tripoli that they already possess. Even if they succeeded in holding it and extending their operations to include Spain, Gibraltar and Morocco there are no supplies in North Africa in amounts that would relieve their home front.

(d) Against the southwest, either through Greece, Crete and Syria, where again they have to cross water or through Turkey, or through the Caucasus and Persia. In this the South-East movement alone, in conjunction with successful Japanese invasion of India, can the European Axis secure sufficient relief for the home front to assure long continuation of the war. With the full British-American occupation of North Africa and the

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Role of French Army in North Africa grows as Allies supply new equipment.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in Tunisia

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, Jan. 16—Arrival at an advanced airfield here of French pilots flying American fighter planes is further evidence of the increasing share of actual military effort being borne here by the French as they are supplied with modern equipment from United Nations resources.

This squadron — first fruits of the scheme to train several hundred French airmen in the use of American planes—is rather like a reversed story of the American "Lafayette Escadrille" in the First World War.

Then Americans resident in France volunteered to fly in French Air Force aircraft to help the Allies fight the Germans. Now Frenchmen resident in occupied North Africa have enrolled to fly in United Nations Air Force aircraft for the same purpose.

Hitherto the jobs of French fliers in this theater of operations have been confined to lines of communication.

Under French Command

The French Army in North Africa, consisting of Frenchmen and Arabs, is under command of its own French officers but the superior officers are in close liaison with the Americans and with the British First Army under Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, which is itself carrying out the directions of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Walking along the zigzagging trenches of the French troops, carefully stepping over sleeping soldiers, gingerly hurdling improvised tables where lunch rations provided by the French themselves were being eaten, I arrived at a dugout where I was warmly greeted by a lieutenant of a regiment of French Zouaves and Arabs.

He and his men had made a getaway from Tunis just before the Germans arrived there.

Unity in Operations

Tactically the French are working in the field close at hand to the British and Americans and recently when their mountain troops and artillery advanced to the approaches of Pont du Fahs, the southernmost point of the German line, they were protected from air attack by RAF planes. Further south, the French have been making useful thrusts against the Italians.

In November after General Barré, commanding French forces in Tunisia, refused a German ultimatum demanding he should either join the Axis forces or surrender, the French fought a valuable delaying action while the British First Army came up. Since then the French troops have fought some brave actions with their ar-

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Wide World

Troops Such as These Aid Allies

A detachment of Spahis, famous French desert cavalry, who symbolize French forces in North Africa fighting side by side with the United Nations against the Axis.

Axis reports Allies lost 35 tanks in encircling move — RAF strikes Lorient again.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The vigor of the Soviet drive on the Southern Russian front appeared unabated today, with the Red Armies claiming that 30 more towns have been wrested from the Nazis in the Caucasus and the Middle Don area.

German defense strategy is not yet clear. But it is too early to assume that the Axis has suffered a sufficient setback to open the gates for Russia's reconquest of Rostov. What appears more likely today is that the battered Nazi armies are "racing in reverse" to entrench themselves in an effort to hold their outlets to the Black Sea.

The detailed list of towns which the Russians have taken include Glubokaya, Blagodarnoye, and Nogutskoye—all important secondary transit points which will aid Soviet troops in coping with the transport problems that multiply as they advance.

Britain reported, meanwhile, that it had sent 3,000 planes, 4,000 tanks, and 8,000,000 tons of ammunition, food, and heavy machines to Russia by sea up to Nov. 21.

In Africa the British Army was reported to have struck out again from the east in attacks which the Axis described as an attempt to sweep around Marshal Rommel's forces at Wadi Zem Zem, perhaps in a renewed drive toward Tripoli.

The German and Italian High Commands said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's encircling maneuver was nipped off with the loss of 35 Allied tanks. The British for the first time after days of lull announced patrol activity "in several sectors."

Over the Continent RAF action included its fifty-ninth raid on the German submarine base at Lorient. British planes swept over France, Belgium, and Holland during the night, damaging at least 15 railway engines, attacking a German airdrome, and scoring other direct hits. German night raiders, meanwhile, bombed three inland areas in Eastern England.

Mystery of the 12 American fighter planes which made a forced landing in Portugal deepened with the information that these planes were part of an armada of 50 United States planes seen flying southward toward the Mediterranean as escort for a four-motored bomber. The pilots will be interned and their planes stored for the duration. Reason for the forced landing is not clear; some reports give bad weather as the cause. The Germans claim it was lack of fuel.

Action in New Guinea included a break through the enemy forward positions at Sanananda Point. The 152 Japanese troops who attempted to stop the advance were killed. In the air over upper New Guinea, Allied planes hit Japanese targets at Lae, Madang, and Finschhafen. Out over the South Seas, they attacked the enemy on Maktus Island in the Tanimbar group, at Cape Sena, New Ireland, and at Gasmuta and Rabaul, in New Britain.

Hawaiians Seek Relief From Military Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Recent official promises to the contrary, the people of Hawaii are being dominated by a military dictatorship which is needlessly severe and which constitutes a dangerous precedent, in the frankly expressed opinion of Joseph R. Farrington, the Territory's new Delegate to the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Assurances from both the White House and the War Department that a voluntary compromise has been reached between Army and civilian authorities have not produced any visible signs of improvement, according to Mr. Farrington.

"To martial law we have no objection," Mr. Farrington declared in an interview here, "but we do object very strongly to being treated as if we were in occupied enemy territory."

He contends there is no precedent in the present war and few even near-precedents in American history for such complete military domination of all civilian life in any part of American Territory as in Hawaii today.

Army's Word Is Law

"The Army has appointed a Military Governor for Hawaii whose every word is law," Mr. Farrington said. "Only seldom does he bother to consult the civilian Governor, Ingram M. Stainback.

"To date more than 160 general orders have been issued in the name of the military governor and in only one case were these orders even shown to the civilian governor before they were put into effect—this despite the fact that the offices of the two governors are not far apart.

"This is a procedure normally followed only when our Army occupies enemy territory. The people of Hawaii know this and they don't like it. They feel that their immediate response on Dec. 7, 1941, and their other demonstrations of good citizenship entitle them to be treated as all other American citizens.

Assail Policy

"They do not think this example of American military dictatorship in a territory so near the Far East will help to win us allies among the subjugated orientals.

"The Army has absolute authority over business deals, labor disputes, police, transportation, daily movements of citizens and even their very lives."

The Army's own provost courts try civilian and military cases alike, with very few exceptions, Mr. Farrington said.

As to the type and character of military courts of which Mr. Farrington complains, another Hawai-

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Prices and Your Purse: Rationing Dates

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 16

Rationing dates:

Fuel oil coupons marked Period 2 are valid in 30 states through Jan. 25.

Gasoline—Present coupons good through Jan. 21.

Coffee—Stamp 28 in War Ration Book I is good until Feb. 8.

Sugar—Stamp No. 10 expires Jan. 31.

New Tire Deadlines

Don't forget changes in tire inspection deadlines. Here is new schedule:

All holders of A mileage rations will have until the end of March for initial tire examinations. Subsequent inspections to be made once in each six months.

B or C motorists must get first inspections by end of February. After that, B book holders must get inspections once every four months and C holders once in every three months.

Use Bituminous

If you can't get anthracite coal, you can use bituminous—if you fire by hand, rather than stoker.

Three types of soft coal—low, medium and high volatile—are listed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as possible emergency substitutes for anthracite.

Here are some do's and don'ts in using soft coal for home heating:

Open fire door register after throwing coal on the fire. Only enough air should be admitted over the fire to prevent smoking. Excess air will cause wasted fuel.

Don't cover live fuel bed entirely with fresh fuel. Add fresh coal at side or front.

Add small amounts at a time if medium or high volatile coals are used.

If necessary to use a poker, do so gently and do not use any deep "lifting-up" strokes. Ashes should be shaken gently.

De-Inking

Old newspapers have been deinked successfully at the Forest Service's Madison, Wis., laboratory, but there's no machinery built to do the job now that newsprint is becoming scarce.

Uncontrolled Foods

If you don't want your food bill to go up, keep away from "uncontrolled foods." These went up 7 per cent, compared with an advance of .5 per cent for controlled foods from mid-November to mid-December.

In this category chiefly are fresh fruits and vegetables. Lettuce rose 7 per cent (it usually goes down in this period). Peanut butter was up 2 per cent; fresh fish, 3.6 per cent.

Uncontrolled foods usually represent about 10 per cent of the family food bill, but the Bureau of Labor statistics suspects they are being relied on to a larger extent, now that some of the controlled foods, such as meat, butter and canned goods are hard to get.

New Bulletins

New wartime bulletins issued by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics:

"ABC's of mending."

"99 ways to share the meat."

Nail Polish Going

Pink and red fingernails are definitely threatened on account of the war. Fingernail polish contains nitro-cellulose, also used for smokeless powder, quick-drying lacquers, films and other military necessities. No substitute has been found to date.

Battery-Run Radios

If you have a battery-run radio set, count on only a single replacement a year, says WPB, suggesting these rules for conservation:

Operate your radio only when there are programs you want particularly to hear.

Break up reception into a number of short periods.

Keep batteries away from heat.

Have tubes checked regularly.

Disconnect batteries from radio when not in operation.

Need a Bike?

Anyone gainfully employed or doing volunteer work essential to the war program or public welfare who really needs a bicycle to go to work can now qualify for one in the 17 eastern states where gasoline has been tightly rationed.

Pupils who need bicycles to get to and from school can now get them the country over.

Oil Lamps Return

Old-fashioned oil lamps have been installed in some of the railroad cars now being converted to take care of unprecedented military and civilian travel demands. Shortages of batteries and generators are the reason.

According to railroad estimates, conversions of lounge, club, and parlor cars now completed or in progress will add 35,000 seats and a large number of sleeping accommodations to the passenger-carrying capacity of the railroads.

U. S. War Costs Tripled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—War expenditures by the United States Government in 1942 totaled $52,406,000,000, and this was 3.8 times the $13,895,000,000 spent in 1941, it was announced today.

The average daily rate of expenditures during the 310 days in 1942 on which checks were cleared was $169,100,000. This compared with $45,600,000 for the 305 days on which checks were cleared in 1941.

During the month of December war expenditure totaled $6,125,000,000, which was an increase of $13,000,000, or 0.2 per cent, over November. November expenditures were $390,000,000 higher than those of October, an increase of 6.8 per cent.

The daily rate of expenditures averaged $235,600,000 in December, compared with $244,500,000 in November. In December there were 26 days on which Treasury checks were cleared, compared with 25 such days in November.

The figures cover expenditures both by the Treasury and by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Russia:

Red Army Sweep Takes 30 Towns

The Red Army sweep which gathered in 30 more towns carried the winter offensive further along the approaches to Rostov.

The advance was important not so much for the number of places taken as for the strategical significance of most of them. Most vital of the towns listed as newly occupied were:

Glubokaya, on the Rostov-Moscow railway 14 miles north of Kamensk-Shakhtinsky.

Litvinovka, where the Middle

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City Churches To Hear Pleas For War Funds

"United War Fund Sunday" will be observed in all churches of Greater Boston tomorrow when leaders of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths will issue special appeals for support of the campaign to raise $7,800,000.

At 1:15 p. m., over station WNAC, a United Faith radiocast will be given by Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches; the Rev. James Doyle, Assistant Director of the [Roman] Catholic Charitable Bureau; and Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, Chairman of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston.

At a meeting of the Women's Special Gifts Division held at Campaign headquarters, Dr. Vivian Pomeroy of the First Parish Church of Milton paid tribute to the efforts of the 90 volunteer workers in behalf of the Fund. Mrs. Samuel S. Drury, co-chairman of the division with Mrs. Frederic S. Goodwin, reported that Mrs. Goodwin's team had achieved its quota while three other teams were nearing their goals.

Meantime, at the Fund headquarters, workers were busy mapping final plans for the week ahead. These include the official opening of the house-to-house solicitation on Jan. 21, which will be known as "Red Featner Day." Activities of the day will be topped off by the huge rally at the Boston Garden that night, when stars of stage, screen, and radio will appear in support of the Campaign.

Tomorrow afternoon Judge Abraham E. Pinanski, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, will address a regional meeting of the volunteer workers of the Franklin, Mattapan, and Roxbury districts, at Dorchester Manor, 800 Morton Street.

Three other Greater Boston communities—Lexington, Winchester and Belmont—also will hold meetings of volunteer workers tomorrow afternoon.

On the night of Jan. 18 a meeting of Braintree volunteers will be held in co-operation with the Braintree Community Chest at Frothingham Hall, Thayer Academy. The principal speaker at this meeting will be Lieut Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

The same night, Newton will hold its opening meeting at the High School, with Dr. James L. McConaughty, now on leave of absence as President of Wesleyan University, as the chief speaker. Dr. McConaughty is serving on United China Relief, an agency of the Greater Boston United War Fund.

Jan. 19 will bring a headquarters meeting of members of the Men's Special Gift division.

On Jan. 20, the Labor-Management Conference will open at the Hotel Statler, with widely known speakers representing both industrial groups at the dinner meeting that night.

After Inventory
Values
As in the past there are many exceptional values throughout this store during January and February.
Closed Wednesday nights until further notice. Open Saturday nights as usual.
FERDINAND'S
Home of Fine Furniture
2260 Washington St. Dudley St. Terminal
BOSTON

Poultry Raising—Backyard Style

By a Staff Photographer

New Victory Flock Exhibited at Boston Poultry Show

Here, Mr. and Mrs. Backyard Poultryman, represented by two of the exhibitors at the ninety-fourth annual Boston Poultry Show at the Boston Garden Exhibition Hall, demonstrate how a small flock of hens may be maintained in a residential backyard.

'Volunteers' Helping to Smash Boston Racket

Indications that Boston's various gambling rackets may be further broken up by volunteer information from the public, the police, and little operators who were "squeezed" by the "big fellows," were seen today in the latest developments following the smashing of the Sagansky ring.

Employing methods reminiscent of those used by Thomas E. Dewey as special investigator in New York, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's staff continued to take depositions from a variety of volunteer sources. A special office is reported to have been established by Mr. Bushnell in a location "away from the State House" in order to permit testifiers complete anonymity in giving evidence.

Personally, and by letter, scores of informants have contacted Mr. Bushnell's office since State Police under his direction arrested 20 men and four women in Boston Tuesday on charges of lottery conspiracy.

Members of Mr. Bushnell's staff said the arrests smashed a ring wose receipts grossed upwards of $90,000,000 during the past eight years.

So many persons have come forward with evidence that a staff of stenographers, investigators, and legal assistants was reported to have been kept busy until the small hours of the morning recording testimony.

Three factors were ascribed by the Attorney General's office as providing the impetus to public willingness to give evidence.

The first was public resentment of racketeering in wartime and over violations of rationing. State police have disclosed that they had photographs of gamblers, possessing new automobiles, and filling their car tanks from cans of fuel carried in rear compartments.

The police were the second factor in providing evidence. They were coming forward to aid in answer to Mr. Bushnell's declaration that he would welcome their help. This willingness was apparent after Mr. Bushnell's statement that "for obvious reasons police officers of lower rank are helpless when criminal syndicates take over."

Some "bookies," a third factor, also manifested a desire to "come clean" now that the Attorney General's office has shown that it is determined to follow through its prosecutions. The smaller operators also had in mind the Attorney General's declaration that "small fry" could have been picked up at any time but that officials were more interested in apprehending the ringleaders.

Following State Police assertions on violations of gasoline and tire rationing, the Massachusetts branch of the Office of Price Administration ordered the impounding of the gasoline rationing records of all 24 persons arrested in the Tuesday raid.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Acting State OPA Director, directed local rationing boards in Newton, Chelsea, Brookline, Medford, and Somerville, to allow nobody but duly authorized OPA inspectors to examine or have access to ration applications, or records.

The State OPA head also directed that any attempt to examine the records be reported immediately to the State OPA enforcement agent.

U. S. Currency Called In By the Ecuador Government

World Economic Notes

United States currency is being called in by the Ecuador Government, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with offices in Boston.

Persons in Ecuador possessing any United States currency have been ordered to deposit it with the Central Bank, he said. Depositors are required to indicate the origin of the currency and the time possessed. Exportation and importation of the currency has been prohibited. The Government has provided for remittance of dollars to Ecuadorians living abroad and exchange for tourists.

Vegetable Oils

Experiments in the United Kingdom with vegetable oils as substitutes for mineral oils in Diesel-powered motor trucks produced promising results, it is reported. Tests were conducted in Nigeria and other regions where vegetable oils could be economically utilized. Engines used in the tests ran more smoothly but with a light loss of power after they were equipped with simple devices for heating and filtering the oils.

Fish Transport

Further economies in transportation in the United Kingdom are to be effected by limiting the distance fresh fish may be shipped to wholesalers. It may be distributed only within a specified area of the landing port. London and Birmingham areas are excepted. Fish sent inland may be redistributed only to customers within 20 miles.

Sailing Ships

Sailing ships are being built in Spain to replace steamships diverted from Mediterranean traffic to overseas routes. The Valencia shipyard is reported to be building 500 sailing ships of 300 tons each. They are intended to be used chiefly between Mediterranean ports.

Graphite Pits

Most of the 2,000 known graphite properties in Ceylon are in production to supply increased wartime demand. A large number of the properties are shallow pits worked by natives who lease the land and sell their output to brokers for export. The largest property is currently producing 900 tons monthly.

Tardiness Penalized

Slothful workers in Palestine are subject to fine or imprisonment or both under terms of a recent Government order. Too frequent absence and tardiness are penalized. A controller of Man-Power has been appointed to secure the most effective allocation of manpower because of growing scarcity of skilled labor. Quitting jobs in war occupations requires approval of the Controller.

Non-elastic Rubber

"Tuna" trees of Nicaragua are reported as a potential source of as high as 20,000 pounds of non-elastic rubber each month. The trees grow prolifically on the East Coast. One report indicated that the balata-like material could be gathered and placed on steamers at Puerto Cabezas at not more than 30 cents a pound. It is being tested for suitability for manufacture of machine belting, submarine cables, telephone receivers and similar articles.

Large Transformer

An electrical transformer said to be the largest in the world has just been installed as part of the hydroelectric system of Sweden. It is a three-phase unit of 120,000 kilo-volt amperes and weighs 219 tons without oil. It was the heaviest load ever carried by Swedish Railways, it was stated, and was moved at night at a maximum speed of six miles an hour. Large savings of copper, iron, and other materials were effected by constructing one large transformer.

What Did They Do, Rationers Wonder?

Was the Boston Rationing Board surprised yesterday when thousands of persons stormed the office on Devonshire Street to get in under the deadline for obtaining Ration Book No. 1?

The long line of book seekers which stretched out of the office onto Devonshire Street and required police to keep order was a source of bewilderment to rationing officials puzzling over the question of what all these people have been doing about their sugar and coffee.

The crowd became so large that a second rationing office was opened temporarily at 10 Post Office Square. Persons who do not have Ration Book No. 1 are not eligible for book No. 2.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

A British film, "Steel Goes to Sea" and an accompanying film "The United States Coast Guard, released by the March of Time, will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Service men on leave are welcome as guests of Efrem Zimalist, violinist, at Symphony Hall this afternoon.

The second lecture in the series "Art of Our Allies" will be given by Mrs. Kojiro Tomita at the Museum of Fine Arts at 4 p. m. A gallery talk on "Church Silver" will be given by Mrs. Yves Henry Buhler at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A lecture on "A Blue Print for World Peace" will be given by Ely Culbertson at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. An organ recital will be given by William Frank at 7:30 p. m.

Monday

Ely Culbertson, guest speaker at the dinner of the League of Nations Association will talk on "A System to Win the War and to Win the Peace" at the Women's Republican Club at 7 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 16
2,000 gallons	886⅓
1,500 gallons	665¼
1,000 gallons	444 1/6
500 gallons	222 1/12

Food Group Will Combat Shortages

Organized for the purpose of combating food shortages and controlling the allocation and distribution of food supplies in Massachusetts, a State Food Advisory Committee was appointed yesterday by John H. Sullivan, State Food Distribution Administrator. Members have been selected from various branches of the food industry.

The newly appointed Committee is scheduled to hold its first meeting on Monday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building. In addition to the Boston Committee, eight local committees, representing specific marketing areas in various parts of the State will be announced early next week.

Mr. Sullivan, Chairman of the new State Committee, explained last night that the food industry leaders of the United States had asked Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, for an opportunity to handles the business troubles themselves, rather than have Government men intervene.

He added that action to spread butter and other foods that are short today will come "as speedily as the Committee can accomplish the co-operation which the industry has already promised." He said that he looked for results within a week after the first meeting on Monday.

Associated with Chairman Sullivan as Secretary of the State Committee will be M. D. Liming, Managing Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The heads of the various subcommittees are:

Trade Relations—Reuel W. Eldridge, editor, New England Grocery & Market magazine; Packers—Thomas M. Minton, General Manager, Swift & Company; Dairymen—William N. Jackson, President, and James L. Woodsum, Managing Director, New England Milk Dealers Association; Bakers—John D. Dickson, President, and Robert E. Sullivan, Executive Secretary, New England Bakers Association; Fruit and Vegetables—Ralph C. Calley, President, and Percy Sterlin, Treasurer, Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange; Wholesale Grocers—Arthur C. England, President, and Clarence Hanscom, Executive Secretary, New England Wholesale Food Distributors Association; Independent Grocers—William F. Hawks, President, and Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Retail Grocers & Provision Dealers Association; Chains—Arthur O'Keefe, President, First National Stores, Inc.; Super Markets—Sidney Rabinovitz, General Manager and Treasurer, Economy Grocery Stores Corporation; Canned Goods; Robert A. Friend, President, Association of Manufacturers' Representatives.

Jordan's Showing Prize Photos All Of the Next Week

Prize contemporary photography is to be displayed beginning Monday, Jan. 18, when Jordan Marsh Company plays host to the fourth annual traveling salon of Popular Photography Magazine.

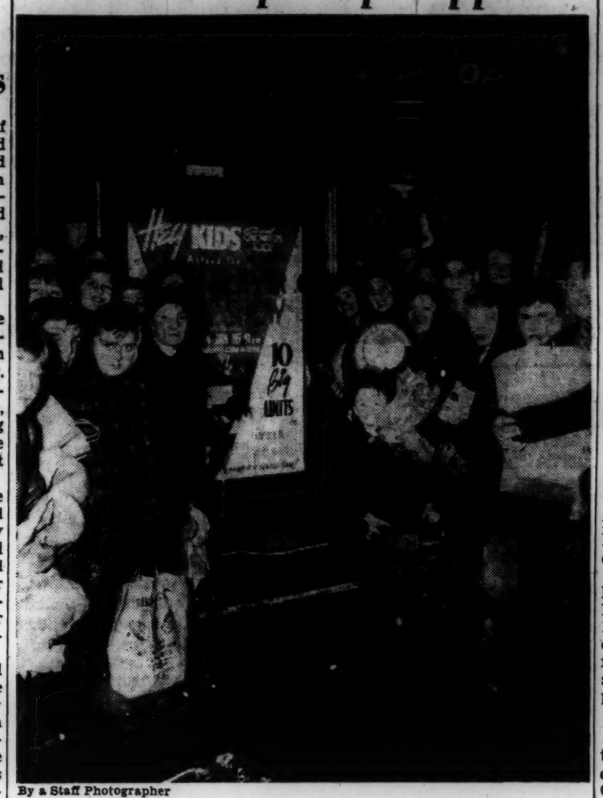
One hundred outstanding black and white prints, which have won honors in international competition, are to be shown, beginning at 1 p. m., in the foyer of Jordan's fifth floor annex auditorium. The exhibit is to continue up to, and including next Saturday.

Dietitians' Course For Simmons College

To help meet the urgent demand for dietitians for both civilian and war needs, Simmons College has announced an intensive program for college graduates offered for the first time with the beginning of the summer session in July.

The program is planned by Dr. Elda Robb, Director of the Simmons School of Home Economics, and will qualify graduates for immediate placement in responsible positions.

Junior Cops Cop Copper



By a Staff Photographer

Scrap Pays for Tickets at Loew's State

At a special performance this morning, a pound of copper paid admission to the movies, and Boston Junior Police of Station 16, Back Bay, under the leadership of Officer Albert F. Howard, were on hand early at the box office. Trucks outside the theater took the scrap metal away. Shown here with the boys are Officer Howard (left) and Officer Andrew R. Smith of Station 18 (right).

Fish Filleting at Boothbay Makes Even the Winter Busy

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Jan. 16—Winter is as busy as summer now in this resort town, which used to look forward to a "moderate" spell during the cold months. The men who skippered the summer folk's yachts and had a trawl of lobster pots to 'tend are going into the shipyards. The women in the snug, white clapboard houses, who always had a "hired girl," must do their own cleaning and cooking, for the "hired girl" is also in the shipyards or some factory formerly operated entirely by men.

Filleting fish is the newest skilled labor in this region to be undertaken by the distaff side of the population. Almost as much a craft as meat-cutting, the deft knife action which slices off the edible portions of the fish, into pieces just the right shape and size for packing, takes considerable training. Some women master it in six months. Others take longer. They are all feminine arms and wrists that swing the flashing blades the length of the filleting bench at the freezing plant here—that of the Mid-Central Fish Company. About 50 women have taken over the job, and only four men can be found on the entire premises.

Not a Soft Job

This week a catch of red-fish was brought to the wharf, and all hands are working at top speed, filleting, quick-freezing and packing it for the United States Army. If more fishermen could get boats to go fishing in, and if the plant could get manpower to unload, prepare and pack, the Army could have three or four times as much, and the civilian population could have some too.

Between catches of redfish (ocean perch) and whiting or herring, the women prepare the fish on hand, in the freezing rooms, for packing and sending off to various parts of the country. It is not a soft job even after they acquire expert skill with a knife. The end of a fish pier is a comfortable place in summer, but considerably cooler in mid-winter.

The fish to be handled comes straight from a bed of cracked ice, and if the workers feel their hands getting too cold to cut straight, they can dip them in the pail of warm water than hangs beside them, at the bench. A good part of the time they are standing in cold water, which sometimes creeps in through the zipper opening of their rubber boots.

Women who have not yet succeeded in getting rubber boots, which so far the Government has not released from priorities for such war workers as these, get along with ordinary overshoes, changing their stockings every now and then.

The Portland plant of the Company, which puts up about 50,000 pounds of redfish and 5,000 pounds of whiting in a day, is also staffed with women, according to Paul Davis, Manager, Vice-President and Treasurer. His wife manages the Boothbay Harbor outfit, and works along with the filleters and packers, happy to be thus making her contribution to the war effort. A very young appearing grandmother, she keeps up the girls' enthusiasm, pointing out to them how much they are doing to feed American soldiers, and is constantly searching for additional ways in which to solve the manpower problem.

Output Might Be Unlimited

With one of the best quick-freezing and packing plants on the Atlantic Coast, she feels that the output could be "unlimited," given enough boats and workers. Just now she is trying to persuade her husband to train the huskier girls among the filleters to become "lumpers" too. "Lumpers" are the chaps who unload the fish from an incoming boat and at Boothbay, in the absence of such a crew ashore, the fishermen must do their own unloading.

There's nothing dull about the fish business to Mrs. Davis. In fact she thinks it is romantic. Her husband proposed to her over a fish counter. The other women at work here appear to enjoy it. The 60 cents an hour during winter months is, of course, appreciated.

What is happening at Boothbay is taking place also in all the canning and packing plants along the coast. The women are in many instances members of a union, for the fishing industry is now highly unionized.

New Post Office for Army

By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles Buys First Stamp

Officially opened yesterday at the headquarters of the First Service Command, a completely equipped branch post office will serve both the incoming and outgoing mail requirements for the Greater Boston area. General Miles is shown here purchasing the first stamps sold over the counter from Private Ralph A. Paterson, clerk, as the General shakes hands with Patrick J. Connelly, left, Assistant Postmaster of the Boston Post Office. Since General Miles's mail is all franked "free," it is to be assumed that he's buying the stamps for Mrs. Miles.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder today with light snow in the late afternoon, moderate winds.

Maine: Snow beginning in southwest portion by early this afternoon spreading to all but extreme north portion. Colder today. Snow in central and south portion tonight. Much colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow today ending late this evening. Colder today, becoming much colder tonight.

Connecticut: Snow changing to rain today ending late this afternoon. Colder today becoming much colder tonight.

Rhode Island: Snow changing to rain today. Ending early this evening. Colder today becoming much colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:00 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Sunday 9:20 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday 9:51 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Monday 10:07 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Churches Urge Cut in Hours Liquor Is Sold

Curtailing the hours during which liquor is sold in restaurants as a conservation move in the fuel crisis was advocated here today by Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches. The Council represents 600 Protestant churches in Greater Boston and 1,800 throughout the State.

Many Boston restaurants are open for the sale of liquor from 8 a. m. to 1 a. m., the first five days in the week, on Saturdays until midnight, and on Sundays from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Monday. That makes five days of 17 hours, one of 16 and one of 12 hours.

The number in Boston licensed for seven-day sale of all or some liquors totals 501. In addition, six-day liquor licenses number 142.

Cutting off the dispensing of liquor for the last two of the legal hours in restaurants—from 11 p. m. to 1 a. m.—has been considered by the Licensing Board for Boston in view of the fuel shortage, the dimout and transportation.

Community Welfare

"Such a plan would meet with the wide approval of the public," commented Dr. Jennings of the Church Council. "In today's situation the authorities must take into account the value of an institution to the community and the question of how much it contributes to the community's welfare.

"It does not seem reasonable to see a number of schools closed for a time, the five-day-week for business being installed here and there, and restrictions placed on various churches, and find the authorities subscribing to the sale of liquor in restaurants 17 hours a day for seven or six days a week.

"The Massachusetts Council of Churches appreciates the fact that the Licensing Board for Boston is prepared to take the lead and that it feels it should be supported, and the Council is certain it will be supported by the churches. There is no question about that.

"The Council believes that licensing officials in the other cities and towns of the Commonwealth should consider the plan which the Boston board has under discussion and put it into action.

Small Concession

"If two hours were cut off, that would still let the licensed restaurants sell liquor 15 hours a day, which is altogether too long in this period. Two hours is a small concession to the emergency, but better than nothing.

"Liquor drinking from 11 p. m. to 1 a. m., the hours in question, is particularly untimtly for the well-being of the individual. Every drunken serviceman or defense worker—or any member of the community, for that matter—reduces the capacity of the community to sustain the war effort.

"Even in normal times in the interest of sobriety and order, there is reason for demanding earlier closing than 1 a. m. of places that dispense liquor. Now in this emergency, both in the interest of fuel conservation and the general welfare, there is added reason for eliminating midnight drinking."

Restriction on liquor of another type has just been asked by the Boston Association of Unitarian Ministers. The Rev. Leonard Helie, Minister of First Church in Roxbury, who is Secretary of the Association, reports its passage of a resolution calling for the ideals of rationing already in vogue on other commodities to be applied to intoxicating liquors.

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THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
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A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
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AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
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Rural District Senators Hail Concession on Draft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—An agreement by administrative officials to liberalize draft deferments for essential farm labor was welcomed by farm state Senators today as a helpful approach toward removal of a major obstacle to all-out food production for war.

A new regulation for local Selective Service boards lowering the production requirements heretofore demanded for an agricultural worker's classification as an essential job-holder was promised immediately at a conference yesterday of farm Senators, manpower and agricultural officials.

As spokesman for the group, Senator John H. Bankhead, 2d (D), of Alabama, said the chief result of the conference was agreement by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, to consider producers of as few as eight war units eligible for deferment in some areas.

Previously Selective Service had set a standard of 16 units for determining deferment of farm workers. One war unit of production is the number of crop acres or the number of livestock that require approximately the same amount of labor, exclusive of seasonal peak labor periods, as is necessary to keep one cow.

While the new directive will use the 16-war-unit as a guide in classification and consider it as a national objective rather than a requirement, eight units of essential war products may in necessary cases allow a deferment, within the local board's discretion.

A Department of Agriculture report estimated the number of workers on farms on Jan. 1 at 8,171,000—the smallest since records were started in 1925. The report noted, however, that farm activity at this time of the year is normally at a low ploint.

On Jan. 1, a year ago, the report added, 8,287,000 persons were working on farms and on Jan. 1, 1941, about 8,428,000.

Spy Charges by Argentina Put Nazis in Tight Corner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The Nazis appear to have been maneuvered into a strategic dilemma by Argentina's request that Capt. Dietrich Niehbur, German Naval Attaché in Buenos Aires, be withdrawn on grounds of engaging in spy activity.

Captain Niehbur is considered a key naval man, directing the espionage and sabotage movement on what is probably the second most important route for carrying food to the United Kingdom. The North Atlantic is easily first.

The Argentine Supreme Court, following careful deliberation of the Attorney General's application, reached its decision to ask the German Government to waive diplomatic immunity. Berlin refused that request, and then Argentina asked that Captain Niehbur be withdrawn.

The court recorded full recognition of the national constitution's allowance of reciprocal privileges to diplomats, with their extraterritorial rights. However, it was pointed out, those rights could be relinquished voluntarily, while, also, "such privileges can be considered ineffective unless expressly and legally claimed."

The Supreme Court declared that, as a result of the investigation ordered by Congress into the activities of certain persons, the detention had been effected of some German and German-born Argentine citizens. These persons confessed and later ratified their statements before the investigating judge that they had sent telegrams to Rio de Janeiro and to Germany, every day, reporting on the arrival and departure of ships in the port of Buenos Aires.

These persons admitted receiving their orders through "unknown persons" and also money, by mysterious methods, which they later shared between them. The accused added that they performed their tasks from April to October of last year under the direction of Dietrich Niehbur, the German Embassy's Naval Attaché, and with the co-operation of one of the porters of that Embassy.

These activities, said the court, were carried out by means of secret codes, and some of the messages discovered contained suggestions which were "a definite threat to the navigation and commerce of the Rio de la Plata. Other transmissions had various plans to bring the war into the harbor of Buenos Aires itself."

The foregoing discoveries against these individuals, some of whom had resided in the country for many years and who, when questioned by the police, made evasive and negative replies, finally decided the investigating judge to order their preventive detention.

Salvation Army's N. Y. Fund Drive Is Opened by Hoover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The 1943 city-wide Salvation Army campaign to raise $525,000 for wartime activities got under way here today following opening of the drive at the Biltmore Hotel here yesterday when former President Hoover praised the activities of the organization in the "thousand fields" of social service. Mayor La Guardia also called for support of the drive, declaring that the City was obligated to the Salvation Army for the service it has rendered in the war effort.

"The Salvation Army," Mr. Hoover said, "truly expresses its faith in works. It is one of our greatest organizations of social service in a thousand fields. It has developed in its more than 60 years in the United States to an essential part of the machinery of our whole social structure. It has an almost limitless range of social work in the 48 States.

"After this war we will be confronted with the immense problems of rehabilitation of men and it will be the Salvation Army which seeks out the desolate, the discouraged, the frustrated and puts them again upon the path of life."

The $525,000 fund sought is $125,000 more than was raised last year, Clifford E. Paige, Chairman of the Campaign, said, adding that the increase was necessary chiefly because of the Army's growing services to the men in uniform. The campaign will continue through Feb. 25. Contributions may be sent to Guy Emerson, Treasurer, the Salvation Army, 120 West Fourteenth Street, and checks should be made payable to the Salvation Army.

Kidnaping Penalty of Year

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 16 (AP)—A Circuit Court jury today convicted Mrs. Anne Tyrrell Lussier, wife of an Army sergeant, on a charge of kidnaping a three-months-old Waukegan child last November and fixed a minimum penalty of one year in prison.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News

Uncle Sam Is a Long Way From Home

Ding, Des Moines Register

There's a Man at the Door With a Package

Vacations for Boy Inmates Mark a New Era at School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Jan. 16 — For once it isn't runaways from the Illinois Training School for Boys who make the news about the school. Much too often in the past that sort of trouble had brought publicity to this institution. But now, for a year or more, there's been a different kind of management here, and the more progressive educational policies of the new regime are reflected in a news story that came out just after Christmas.

It told of 52 boys, all confined to the school for misdemeanors, who had been given Christmas vacations for good behavior. All the boys went home without supervision; all came back voluntarily when the vacation was over.

That little item marks a new era at the school. While those acquainted with the institution say it was never as bad as some newspaper articles would have indicated, still they regarded it as seriously handicapped by political appointments and antiquated organization. It was run, they said, more as a junior jail than as a place where boys who had stumbled into trouble could be set right. There are still occasional runaways, they say frankly, but they believe the boys are getting the kind of treatment they need to help them correct their difficulties.

Find 'Outside' Man

Criticism of the school had become so insistent about two years ago that Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, decided to bring about a reorganization. Upon recommendation of Rodney H. Brandon, his director of public welfare, Governor Green called upon Prof. Harrison Dobbs of the University of Chicago to undertake the job. Professor Dobbs in turn asked for help from interested citizens all over the State and formed a committee of 114 to assist him in making merit appointments. An important selection made by this group was the choice of managing director. Ignoring political considerations, the committee went outside the State to get their man. They brought in Russell W. Ballard, a former public school administrator who at the time was county director of public welfare for the steel mill district around Gary, Ind. His wide experience and deep interest in boys seemed to be just what was needed.

It's been a little over a year now that Mr. Ballard has been at work at his new post. Mr. Ballard is modest about accomplishments; he realizes only too clearly the problems involved. But friends of the school are enthusiastic. "The results are dramatic to those of us who have visited the school 'before and after,'" writes one of them. "The boys look alert and contented. There is not a downcast or sullen expression. They are regaining confidence."

Mr. Ballard, with the able assistance of another full-time social worker, Richard Eddy, a former University of Chicago professor, has set up a system for giving boys individual counsel and guidance. Most of these boys have been sent here because their families failed to give them the affection and understanding they needed, Mr. Ballard points out. Most of them come from poverty-stricken, inharmonious homes. Their great need now is not punishment, but understanding guidance, the director of the school believes.

Firm Discipline

Each boy is therefore carefully studied as an individual with a view to removing the course of his difficulties. Each member of the school faculty is assigned to a group of boys as counsellor, and every effort is made to establish friendly relationships between teacher and the individual pupils. Mr. Ballard believes in firm discipline, however. Boys who continue "aggressive" after given a chance to be good citizens in this community are sent now to a branch at Sheridan where rules are much stricter.

On the other hand, Mr. Ballard is convinced that one of the greatest needs of most of these boys is to be made to feel they are liked. "They are hungry for attention, for approval," he says. Many come from homes where they are not wanted, Mr. Ballard found at Christmas time. Half of the lads in the school got no gifts, not even a card, from anyone. (The school took care of that and managed to get gifts for every boy.) Even in the honor group, those who were allowed vacations for good conduct at Christmas, there were 20 who had no folks sufficiently desirous of seeing them to send them car-fare to make the trip.

Special Program

Under the rules of the institution, this would have meant that the boys could not avail themselves of the privilege. But Mr. Ballard and his co-operative wife could not let these lads face total disappointment. They arranged a special holiday program for them which included a party at the Ballard home and a trip to Chicago with the Ballards. A La Salle Street lawyer, hearing about these boys, invited them to luncheon at the City Club. Another friend arranged for them to attend a broadcast at a big station.

"We got home about one in the morning," said Mr. Ballard, "We had a grand time." He spoke as if he were one of the boys.

Every effort is now made at the school to help the boys lead normal lives. There used to be a rule of silence at meals. It's been abolished. Mealtimes are now social events. If an eminent visitor arrives to see the school, he or she is persuaded to join the boys at lunch in one of the cottages. "The boys love to see a new face," says the director. Instructors also make a practice of dropping in for lunch with the boys. In the old days, there was one kind of food for faculty, another for the youths. That's been changed. Mr. Ballard felt that food that wasn't good enough for the staff wouldn't do for the boys, either.

Access to Good Things

Mr. Ballard says he doesn't pretend to know the answer to the problem of delinquency. He is convinced that it is a sign of the community's failure at various points along the line. What he attempts to do here is to give the boys access to good things they appear to have missed. One of them is religious education. The school formerly had only a Roman Catholic chaplain. Now a Protestant chaplain has been added to the staff to serve the two-thirds of the group who are classified as Protestant. A rabbi from a near-by town comes in to give instruction to three or four Jewish boys in the school. In addition, week-day religious education is encouraged, and classes are conducted by visiting ministers for boys who voluntarily attend.

"We're inching along," Mr. Ballard says modestly. He has hopes for continued improvement. Now one of his ambitions is that a good program of vocational education may be established for the boys, as soon as equipment can be obtained.

At the same time, he is doing his best to interest citizens in the school. For much of its success depends, he says, on the kind of society the boys return to when they are given their freedom. He hopes they won't have to return to slums, to neighborhoods with bad social conditions, and a lack of wholesome recreation. That part of it is up to the people, he emphasizes.

New Civilization for World Foreseen as Slow Process

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said yesterday that development of a new world civilization after the war "can only be done by slow degrees and probably will take a century or two to complete."

"Any program devised today for solving the challenging problems of the final peace can only be tentative and subject to changes or even abandonment as unforeseeable conditions develop," he observed in a statement. Mr. Eaton likely would became chairman of the Committee should the Republicans win control of the House in 1944.

"There are," he said, "two principles which must govern the approach of every loyal American to consideration of these tremendous world issues.

"First, for our own safety, we must accept without reservation the responsibilities of world leadership which inhere in our unparalleled power as a people and stay with the problem of creating a new world civilization until the job is done.

Second, we must set our faces with adamantine determination against any attempt to abandon those ideals and principles of personal and public life which are the foundation of our American way of life. We cannot get our fellow men of less favored lands out of the abyss of ruin into which they have fallen by jumping in with them."

Crowley Denies Herlands' Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 — In the first answer to a report by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, charging waste of materials, money and maladministration in the Bureau of Supplies of the Board of Education, William R. Crowley, who resigned from the Board last November, denied Jan. 13 that he had sought to limit school purchases of mimeograph machines to a single make.

Mr. Crowley said, instead, that as the result of his efforts, two types of duplicator machines became available in the school system.

Simultaneously Mr. Herlands declared that Ellsworth B. Buck, President of the Board of Education and other officials, who denounced him for releasing the report before they had time to study it, had been consulted during the survey and had already put into effect some of his recommendations.

U-Boat Skipper Tries Out His Slang

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP)—Hearing American slang from a Nazi U-boat commander—who commented he visited New York in '38, and inquired casually about the town—is disconcerting to survivors of a forpedoed ship, says Sailor Herschel Lee, Jr.

He spent seven days in a lifeboat in the Atlantic after the torpedoing, he said. The morning after the ship went down, the submarine appeared beside the lifeboat and the Nazi commander, in turtlenecked sweater, called "Where is your captain?"

"He went down with the ship," one of the sailors lied to save the captain from a grilling.

"Who's that fellow with the gold braid?" shouted the Nazi.

"The steward."

"What are you doing, kidding me, buddy?" yelled the German.

They asked him about his familiarity with the slang.

"I know New York. I was there in '38. How's everything in the old town?"

12 Chinese Held On Draft Charges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — The Justice Department announced Jan. 14 the arrest of 12 Chinese in connection with an alleged conspiracy to evade the draft.

Eleven of those taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are to be arraigned in Washington, while the other, Wong Sam, will be arraigned at Richmond, Va., on charges of bribery and attempt to evade military service.

J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, named Wong Lee as leader in the alleged conspiracy, asserting that he had accompanied many Chinese to induction centers and "made himself obnoxious by injecting himself into the examination as an interpreter, stating that the Chinese registrant was unable to speak or understand English."

Mr. Hoover asserted that investigation indicated that Wong Lee had received approximately $20,000 from Chinese who had escaped military service through his help.

First War Fraud Jury Conviction

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16 (AP)—Ferdinand J. Herman of New York, a former superintendent of the Fort Dix repair shop, has been sentenced to two years in a Federal penitentiary for defrauding the Government in the sale of Army overcoats and for accepting bribes.

Federal Judge Thomas H. Meaney imposed the term yesterday on Herman, who was convicted by a jury Nov. 11.

Special Assistant Attorney General Henry G. O. Donnell said Herman was the first man in the country to be convicted by a jury of war fraud.

The Government contended that Herman sold as "discarded material" Army overcoats sent to the repair shop and that resulting expense to the Government was between $20,000 and $30,000.

Prohibition's Return Seen by W. C. T. U.

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 16 (AP)—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which will observe the twenty-third anniversary of the effective date of prohibition today, professes to be confident that its return "is just a matter of time."

"Public demand is increasing that the waste of the liquor traffic be stopped," said Lilly Grace Matheson, National Secretary.

"Either through halting the sale of liquor as a war conservation measure or legislative decree, we will soon find the country dry again—perhaps within a year."

Trade Secrets Shared In Drive for Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 16—Manufacturers here are pointing out that a lot of prewar industrial secrets are secrets no longer. The war, they insist, has enforced a measure of inter industry co-operation once considered impossible by many.

One of those who was sure it was impossible was German Consul-General Hossenfield in New York, in 1916. He wrote to Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, in Berlin, referring particularly to America's dependence on the German chemical industry:

"Americans can never establish such an industry. They have the resources but they lack the necessary science and technology. And, besides, the conflicting selfishness of American business renders it impossible."

Granted that the normal competitive instinct is snowed under when there is more business than all available facilities can hurdle anyway, and granted that what happens now in wartime may not necessarily carry over into the peacetime business period, this statement brings the question right down to whether this alleged conflicting selfishness is such as to hamper the building of an effective war production machine.

The answer, the industrialists say, is evident today in that an effective war machine has been built, right out of those normally competitive materials. But they hold that not only the present German Foreign Office, but American people, would be interested in just how American business has accomplished the impossible—at least for the duration.

Take the case of the harried manufacturer who had developed an electric generator unit for emergency use by the armed forces. Everything worked perfectly until the device, operating under Army test, suddenly broke down because its bearings burned out.

The manufacturer visited the laboratory of a big rival in the automobile industry, not expecting much but just on the chance he'd find some help.

He explained that he had a serious problem. Directed to the laboratory's expert on bearings he was told his serious problem had been solved in this laboratory five years before. All the details of the solution were thereupon dumped in his lap, and he departed, beaming happily.

At the door, though, he turned quizzically and asked: "By the way, why are you so willing to give me, a competitor, one of your trade secrets?"

"Because," he was told, "you aren't a competitor now. Those foreign brigands are our only competitors now."

There is no inclination in the industry to pretend that after the war they all won't be out fighting for the business of the American car buyer again. They do insist though, that this competition is not selfishness, that it does not stand in the way of co-operation for the common good.

They might even go further, some observers note, by calling attention to the fact that for instance that harried manufacturer with bearing trouble will now have the bearing secret developed by his big rival for use in peacetime as well as now on war orders, and that therefore the co-operation automatically extends itself over into the postwar period.

But meanwhile there are many instances of co-operation within the industry cited by officials who have been working together since before Pearl Harbor through the Automotive Council for War Production. Out of frequent meetings of one group within this Council, the Aircraft Engines Committee, have come the following ideas, chiefly a result of exchange of information, some in the nature of "secrets:"

A method for milling connecting rods which is much faster than the shaping process formerly used.

Centrifugal casting of cylinder barrels as a replacement of forging, a method which, pioneered and perfected by one automotive company, has been offered to all companies as a means of speeding production, conserving scarce steel, and releasing hard-to-get forging equipment to other war tasks.

A broad dissemination of precautionary information developed by one company's pioneering in the hazardous and unfamiliar field of machining highly inflammable magnesium metal.

A general sharing of aluminum foundry techniques which, developed by one automotive company, have widened a serious bottleneck in the casting of air-cooled engine cylinder heads by reducing foundry scrap losses from a former average of 50 per cent to a present average of less than 6 per cent.

Development of a coolant purifying method which, used in grinding outside diameters of pistons, improved surface finish 100 per cent and extended grinding wheel life 1,000 per cent.

A method of dissipating frictional heat set up in thin-walled cylinder barrels during grinding operations by forcing refrigerated water through the shafts and arbors of the grinders.

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Seabees to Mark First Anniversary

War Activities in New England

"Seabees," those hard-working members of the Navy's Construction Battalion in many parts of the world, celebrate their first anniversary tomorrow at Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I., where the First Construction Detachment of 225 men was activated, predecessors to the "many thousands" since trained there and at other C. B. bases.

The original group stayed there but a week, then shipped out to a secret "advance base" on foreign soil. Having so little time for practice, in superseding civilian gangs, these men and officers had to practice setting up their "Quonset Huts" (named after a near-by base) on shipboard.

The first full battalion to be trained here arrived last Aug. 12. Since then, a number of other battalions, as well as additions to the station complement from other branches of the Navy, have arrived.

Administrative Officer

In the second class to graduate from the Army's Administration Officer Candidate School No. 3, on the campus of the University of Florida this week, was Joseph J. Hart of Dorchester, Mass., who became a second lieutenant. The 12-week course of physical, military, and academic training concluded with a formal parade and review.

Captain Hum, U. S. A.

Camp Edwards soldiers report a filip in morale every time they just look at one of their officers, Capt. Chang L. Hum, Army of the United States. Born in Canton, the Captain reminds them of the United Nations front, particularly against Japan, these soldiers say.

His parents, of Chinese descent, were born in the United States. He attended private school in China for 10 years, specializing in literature, philosophy, sociology, and mathematics. He came to this country in 1928, and 10 years later graduated from the University of Delaware with a degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering, getting a second-lieutenant's commission in the reserves. He became a highway engineer in Delaware for a year, and for three years was engaged in construction work.

He went on active duty in August of 1941, and last November was promoted to captain. Now attached to the Anti-Aircraft Training Center, he has served at Fort Williams, Me.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Camp Stewart, Ga.; Camp Davis, N. C., and Fort Bliss, Texas.

'Tow Targeteers'

The Army's First Tow Target Squadron, now located at Otis Field adjacent to Camp Edwards, was the first of its kind organized to help train gun and searchlight crews of anti-aircraft outfits.

Since August of 1941, it has been at work, allowing "AA" units to fire at moving aerial targets so that when faced with actual combat they will be experts in their work. Searchlight batteries must have practice in following an airplane with their lights and working with anti-aircraft batteries, so the F, T, T. S. was set up.

The targets are towed by a small steel cable, winding out from an oversized reel powered electrically. The cable is first reeled out behind the flying plane, and then a folded target attached to the cable is tossed out of the ship. It follows the cable to the end where it hits an attachment; this abrupt stop unfolds the target and it is then ready to be fired upon.

After a few trips over the course of fire, a new folded target is tossed out; this releases the old target and unfolds the new one. The old target is picked up by gun crews to see how many hits were made.

Towing is done day or night, at high or low altitudes, using lighted targets if necessary.

The "targeteers," manning the tow planes, report high praise of gun crews, for many of the fallen targets are literally shot to pieces.

Loughlin Sees Call For Old Radio Sets

Radio owners in New England may soon be invited to turn their abandoned sets over to the Government to insure maintenance of a war-emergency service in the six States, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin of the First Civilian Defense Area said recently following a communications conference in his office.

Shortage of materials and an urgent need for two-way radio units, parts of which can be salvaged from old sets, may mean the difference between disaster and safety in some community that might be isolated by an enemy bombing, Mr. Loughlin explained.

The possibility of recruiting women and girls to augment the ranks of trained radio operators also was discussed at the meeting, the second held by the recently organized New England Defense Communications Council to formulate working procedures should regular communications be disrupted between points within the defense area.

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British Minister Coming to Boston

Harold B. Butler, C. D., British Minister at Washington and Director of the British Information Services, will be in Boston from January 19 to 21, the office of the British Consul General announces.

Mr. Butler has won world recognition for his work at the International Labor Office in Geneva, and has travelled extensively throughout Europe, Asia and America investigating labor conditions. In 1934, when the United States became a full member of the I. L. O., he attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco.

He has written many studies of social and industrial conditions in different parts of the world including "Industrial Relations in the United States," in 1927, and "Unemployment Problems in the United States," in 1931. His impressions of the political and economic causes which led to the present war have recently been published under the title, "The Lost Peace."

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 17

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radio Tower 'Lights Out' Put Up to Decision of Stations

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the most recent developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide and favorable reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Responsibility for extinguishing airport and radio tower lights during blackouts was set forth today by United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, first civilian defense area, in a message to the chiefs of the six New England State Defense Councils.

In his message, Director Louglin said:

"It is the responsibility of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to extinguish its beacons on order.

"The responsibility for extinguishing radio tower lights rests with the radio stations themselves.

"The responsibility for extinguishing other aeronautical navigation and obstruction lights, including certified airport lights, rests with the representatives of the Office of Civilian Defense.

"Privately owned aeronautical navigation and obstructional lights are those not operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration or any other Government agency. They are beacons, obstruction and boundary lights located on private and municipal airports.

"In case of practice blackouts, great care should be exercised, before ordering such lights out, to determine first that the safety of any aircraft that may be en route in or near the area may not be jeapardized. Such determination can be make by making contact with the airways communication station at the airport location, if one is provided, or, where none is, by making contact with the airport officials.

"It is recommended that private airports be communicated with in your state to establish definitely who will be responsible for extinguishment."

New Winter Patrol Test

Members of New Hampshire's Civil Air Patrol, working with a ski patrol, have put that kind of co-operation through a test and found it to be effective. To simulate an incident, three Laconia boys climbed to the top of Mt. Major and built a fire as an indication that a plane had crashed there. Then planes from the Laconia airport took off, and the ski patrol was summoned by the fire department signal. The planes dropped compass readings to the skiers, who reached the boys and brought them down as pretended victims by toboggan. Meantime, planes picked up and dropped messages while in full flight over an open field, and dropped food, blankets and rescue equipments to the "victims" by parachute.

Raise a Few Chickens

Those meatless days ahead won't be so hard to take if all who can will heed the advice of the University of New Hampshire's extension service. The advice is: "Raise a few chickens and keep a few hens."

Thus, backyard poultrymen can play an important part in the "Food for Freedom" program. A flock of 15 pullets is suggested. With 50 per cent production, that means an egg a day for each person in a family of five. Forty baby chicks should provide the 15 pullets, allowing for selection of the best to keep, and a few cull pullets and roosters to dress for meat. All members of the family can take part in the project and feel that they are contributing their bit to war effort. Such a program has a tendency to draw the members of the family closer together with a unity of purpose and action.

Driving Ban Solution?

Dr. Andrew Chalmers Wilson of the rationing board in Newport, R. I., has clarified the pleasure driving ban as it applies to civilian defense workers. They are entitled to use their cars when reporting for drills and other necessary exercises, he says.

Vermont Women Work

A volunteer corps of women workers has begun counting, listing and packaging more than 350,000 No. 2 war ration books in Montpelier, Vt. For this work the Vermont Council of Safety recruited 16 women who are donating three or four hours a day for at least two weeks.

Chairman of NWLB In 'Quiz' Program

Answers to many knotty questions regarding wage and salary stabilization, labor disputes, possible wage increases and similar topics are to be attempted in what is in effect a one-man quiz program, planned by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley Plaza Hotel Thursday noon.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, will attempt to answer the questions, following an address he is to make on current problems and activities of the NWLB before hundreds of business executives at a Members' Luncheon. The questions are being written out in advance by members of the Chamber and Mr. Davis will answer as many of them as time allows.

Secretary Perkins To Speak in Boston

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will speak on the Beveridge social security report at the Community Church in Jordan Hall next Sunday morning, it was announced. She will take for her theme, "Has the Beveridge Report Any Application to American Life?"

Secretary Perkins, who is a native of Boston, is the first spokesman of the Washington Administration to discuss here the bearings of the British move toward a large expansion of social insurance.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and news analysis. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—9 p. m.—Popular Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, January 17

London—6:00 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"The Stars & Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News & Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra; Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—American Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—11:10 p. m.—Jose Molina Pinillos' Orch. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; the Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Religion in the News.
6:45 p. m.—"Enjoy Yourself."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Henry Jerome's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Rhythm Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Carlos Molina's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater; "The Desert Song."
10:30 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bondwagon.

For Sunday, Jan. 17

W67B, Boston (47.6mc)

3:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Swing Time.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious program.
6:30 p. m.—Music From Other Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; Fashions in Novelty.
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—The Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—Bob Strong's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Augustana College Choir.
5:15 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Leo Cherne, "Impact."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Jan. 18

12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

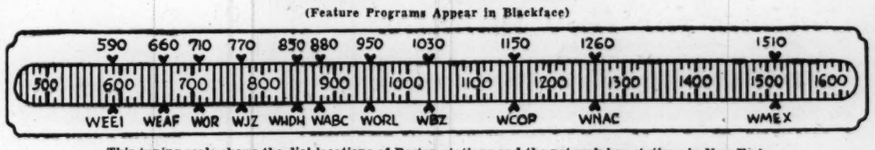
Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Jan. 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Nancy Kelly	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	Man on the Farm; News Dave Rose's Orchestra	Civilian Defense; Music. Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies Italian Melodies
12:45				
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	News; College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45 Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	"Musical Matinee"; Dr.	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Books; guests	Massenet's "Manon";	Frank Black, conductor	Lani McInire's Orch	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Hon. J. C. Grew: 'Our	with Bidu Sayao, Chas.	"Musical Matinee"	George Duffy's Orchestra	Light Classics: Music
2:45 War With Japan	Kullman, Frances	Harry Kogen's Orch.	George Duffy's Orchestra	News Service
3:00 Army-Navy Program	Greer, Maxine Stellman,	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Army-Navy Program	Lucielle Browning, John	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30 Hello from Hawaii	Brownlee, Nicola Moscona, Alessio de Paolis,	News; Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Hello from Hawaii		Charles Dant's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Joseph C. Harsch	George Cehanovsky; Sir	Eric Johnston, talk	Henry Jerome's Orch	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:15 Report from London	Thomas Beecham, con-	Matinee in Rhythm	Henry Jerome's Orch	Freddie Martin's Orch
4:30 "Calling Pan-Amer-	ductor	Music of the Americas	Sports Matinee	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
4:45 ica"	Metropolitan Opera:	Music of the Americas	Sports Matinee	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	Massenet's "Manon"	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15 Rudolph Ringwall	Metropolitan Opera	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:30 conductor	Joe Rine's Orchestra	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	chestra; songs	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Sol Lewis, Country Editor	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00 News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; Dr. I. Q. Int'v'w	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 People's Platform	"Over Here"; variety	Noah Webster Says; quiz	Carlos Molina's Orch	"March to Victory"
7:15 People's Platform	revue; Ronald Colman,	show; H. McQuarrie	Carlos Molina's Orch	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	master of ceremonies	Ellery Queen; detective	Concert Album	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:45 to the Yanks"	"Over Here"; revue	dramatization	Talk; Dance Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Migro, pianist
8:15 Crumit, Sylvia	Boston Symphony Orch:	comedy serial	London; variety show	Needs Whom Words: dr.
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Richard Burgin, cond.	'Truth or Consequences';	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch:	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Richard Burgin, cond.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Men-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire; Thos. L. Thomas;	delssohn's Violin Con-
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Wayne Van Dyne; Ken-	certo in E Minor
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; Songs	comedy quiz	neth Morrow; B. Foote	Classical Album; Bruins
10:00 Serenade"; music	Donald Nelson, "Produc-	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	New York Rangers
10:15 Soldiers With	tion for Victory"	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Hockey Game; News
10:30 Wings'; band; g'sts	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Eves-Ears of Air Force	Wagon"; speakers	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Waltz Time	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Dick Robertson's Orch.
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do? drama	Taxes; Dance Orchestra	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want;	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	News; Glory Pleas'n'Trio	Radio Carollers	
8:15 man, organ recital	Religious program	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45 Circle	Music for Sunday	"String Time"	News Service	
9:00 News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch
9:15 E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30 organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	'Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45 Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	nade and Music"	Gems of Melody
10:00 Christian Science	Israel Varieties: drama	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15 Pam.; Church of Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	'Eyes-Ears of Air Force'	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news	Services from The
11:00 News; Church	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Service from Cathedral	Mother Church, The
11:15 Everybody's Church	Services	Rockies; orchestra	Church of St. Paul	First Church of Christ,
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service from Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45 ing; guests	Services	Olivio Santoro, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00 News Service	Weekly War Journal	Neighborhood Call	Stanley Dixon, news	News report
12:15 "Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	Baron Elliott's Orch	"Romance in Music"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Studio speaker	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Studio speaker	Eye Witness News: dr	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music of the Masters	"That They Might Live"	News Service	"Balbo"; drama
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Music of the Masters	Red Cross dramatization	United Faith Program	Concert Melodies
1:30 News Service	Cavalcade of Song	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Col. Stoopnagle; quiz	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 "Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Univ. of Chicago Round-	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15 dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	table: "Well Informed"	Religious program	'Professional Women'; talk
2:30 World News	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; 'Post'	lin: Leo Litwin, piano	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic:	News Service	News; Joline, songs	"Reviewing Stand"; "The	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Fritz Reiner, con-	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Americas at War"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 ductor	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour'; drama;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 N. Y. Philharmonic:	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; choir	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00 Fritz Reiner, con-	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15 ductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	Fireside Melodies"; Ra-	Young People's Church	Olympics-Ballmore Coast
4:45 Or.; James Melton	O'Leary, songs	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speaker	Guard hockey game
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Orches-	College Choir	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Deems	Newscast	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
5:30 Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00 Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter"; drama	Dinner Music
6:15 "Dear John"; sk	light Services	Coast Guard; Sports	"First Nighter"; drama	Dinner Music
6:30 Sergt. Gene Autry:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Great Gildersleeve'	News Service	Religious program
6:45 drama; music	ditions; W. Pelletier	comedy drama	Across the Footlights	Religious program
7:00 "Commandos"; dr.	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15 "Commandos"; dr.	"In an Old Hacienda"	pany: Oscar Levant	Religious program	Services
7:30 "We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Dick Jur-	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45 guests; orchestra	ley, m. c.	gens' Orchestra	Britain"; reports	Services
8:00 Orson Welles:	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15 "Hello, Americans"	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: "Expanding Social	Services
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	Security"	Classical Album
8:45 drama; news	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00 Radio Readers Di-	Three commentators	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour	Hour
9:30 Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45 Co.; George Jessel	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	They, Too, Liked Music
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Leo Cherne, "Impact"	They, Too, Liked Music
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News Service
10:45 "Your Income Tax"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Tommy Tucker Time
11:00 News; E. Sevareid	News; Sportscast	News Service	News Service	Ted Grant, news
11:15 "Lest We Forget"	"Star Productions":	Cesar Searchinger: news	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30 Report to Nation	drama with Jimmy Fiks	Unlimited Horizons	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45 Report to Nation	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons	Govt. Officials' Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 Joe and Ethel Turp	Breakfast Music	"Beat Out the Count,"	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	drama	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Words and Music
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Memory Lane	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent";	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melody
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk	Earl Wrightson, baritone	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Music Box	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk	"Winter Serenade"	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Home Topic Talks	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Woman"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 'Pepper Young'; sk	Stella Unger, Hollywood	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk	"Our Gal Sunday," QWI	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30 Snapshots; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	United Nations Kickoff	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Luncheon; speakers	Griff Williams' Orch.
4:30 The Family Front	"Show Time," Margaret	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Affairs of Tom, Dick &	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:45 Del Castillo, organ	Janis, songs; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Harry; Variety Show	Mary Small, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30 Walt Cassel, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Little Show	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Orson Welles; drama	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	Milt Herth's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple'; sk	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	'ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Program
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Signing Up the News"	James Melton, songs
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00 Theater: Mary Mar-	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Marion	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Haydn's
9:15 tin; Dick Powell	drama	Anderson; Orchestra	News Service	Symphony No. 45 in F
9:30 in "My Gal Sal"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Minor (Farewell)
9:45 Theater	Orchestra; talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: "To Be or	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15 Not to Be"	Gracie Fields, com. songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Civilian Defense	Basin Street Chamber	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 News; World War II	Music Society; orchestra	Music; M. Pisatro, cond.	Music That Endures	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Dance orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free; Inter-	Beardsley Ruml: Talk on	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	American Uni. of Air	Tax Plan; recorded	Day's End; News

Maritime Day Observance Again Will Be Limited

Log of the Port of Boston

Maritime Day which commemorates the sailing from Savnnah,

Women's Activities: Drive for Student Center

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Interpreting the work of the International Student Center in Cambridge to Greater Boston and raising funds for its support will be the dual function of a newly formed committee of women which met for the first time yesterday at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

The committee, which voted to call itself the Community Committee, is the outcome of a decision taken at a meeting of the presidents and representatives of women's alumnae associations of Greater Boston on Dec. 4. Impressed by the stories which two students told them of what the International Student Center means to young foreigners, they decided that college women would be interested to sponsor this work.

Contributions to this cause will be contributions toward building that better postwar world for which we are fighting, emphasized Miss M. Louise Walworth of Newton Center and Wellesley College, Chairman of the Committee.

Many of the students who frequent the Center are in this country on government scholarships and will go back to work closely with their individual governments. It is important that they understand American culture and politics and have contact with American homes. In addition to helping students with personal adjustments, the Center is performing an educational function in promoting such understanding, according to Miss Walworth.

"If you could watch the students coming and going at 5 Phillips Place as I can from my window across the street, you couldn't help being interested in the Center," says Mrs. Charles Whiting, a member of the Committee. That is just how she first became interested herself. "Not that I just sit at my window all day," she laughed.

Mrs. Whiting is sorry dimout regulations now cut off her view of the cheery fireplace in the dining room around which boys and girls from every part of the world like to gather. Come spring, however, and she hopes to catch glimpses again of gay groups enjoying Sunday evening suppers in the back yard.

The Center is now serving 890 students from 70 countries in 20 schools and colleges in Greater Boston. Serving Uncle Sam, too, incidentally. Just this week its Executive Secretary, Lawrence M. Mead, received a call from Fort Devens asking for a Cantonese interpreter. He was able to fill the request.

Other members of the Committee are: Mrs. Lawrence Mead of Vassar College, who with Mr. Mead makes the Center a home for Boston's foreign students; Mrs. Amos N. Wilder of Newton Center, Smith; Mrs. William P. Roberts of Auburndale, Wellesley; Mrs. William R. Bell of Waban, Mount Holyoke; Mrs. Clement A. Smith of Chestnut Hill, Vassar; Miss Katy Boyd George of the Wellesley College faculty; Mrs. Laurence B. Ellis of Cambridge, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth of Salem, N. H., Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Stafford Johnson of Cambridge, Simmons.

By a Staff Photographer

Hold First Meeting for Fund Drive

Members of the Community Committee, which held its first meeting yesterday in the interests of the International Student Center in Cambridge. Mrs. Amos N. Wilder, left; Miss Katy Boyd George, standing, and Miss M. Louise Walworth, chairman.

More Equitable Assessing of Real Estate Is Sought

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, today assailed the "antiquated and inequitable" method of real estate assessments in Massachusetts.

Discussing a bill filed by the Federation asking for appointment of a special commission to make recommendations for improving present methods of assessment, the taxpayers association head said: "The real estate assessment process in Massachusetts has demonstrated inequities in peacetime and has shown even greater weaknesses under war conditions, making it evident that but a small percentage of property is assessed on a 'fair cash value' as required by statute."

The bill filed by the Federation of Taxpayers Associations calls for the appointment of a special unpaid commission, consisting of one member of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the Governor.

"Under the bill," Mr. MacDonald said, "the commission is empowered to study the laws governing the assessment of real estate, the methods of reassessment of property, the possibility of establishing further provisions of law for review of assessments, the advisability of a form of tax limitation upon real estate."

The Commission would also recommend such changes in the laws of Massachusetts as might be deemed necessary or desirable to place the real estate assessment process on an equitable basis, Mr. MacDonald said.

Garden Meeting Scheduled Jan. 22

Defense and conservation chairmen of the Federated Garden Clubs in the Metropolitan Region will meet at Horticultural Hall at 11 a. m., Jan. 22. Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., will speak on "Defense and Victory Gardening," and Mrs. Ralph G. Swain on "Conservation and Roadside Improvement."

The meeting is one of a series of monthly gatherings planned by the presidents of the 40 garden clubs in this region covering different phases of club programs and management. With this arrangement, the same officers need not attend all meetings. Each chairman is expected to attend the meeting given over to her particular department. She, in turn, will report back to her club so all members may benefit. The Federation Officers and Board, as well as the club presidents, are cordially welcome to attend this and all future meetings.

Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr., Vice-President of the Metropolitan Region, will preside.

Four N. E. States Get $774,739,041 In U. S. Relief Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—A Treasury Department report made public yesterday showed that approximately $774,739,041 had been allocated to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont in federal relief funds for the fiscal years 1935 to 1942, inclusive.

The greater part of this—$613,682,524—went to Massachusetts, with Rhode Island getting $73,367,968; New Hampshire, $50,188,923,and Vermont $37,499,626.

Work projects accounted for most of the allocations. For Massachusetts, $466,537,427.30 were allocated for such programs. The works projects amounts allocated to the other states were: Rhode Island, $56,391,329.77; New Hampshire, $32,682,454.20; Vermont, $17,351,167.42.

CCC camps in Vermont had an allocation of $9.865,427.13, for the years preceding 1940. The allocation for such camps in Massachusetts was $12,789,784.80—most of it in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937. The allocations for Rhode Island and New Hampshire were $1,762,176.98, and $5,035,629.28, respectively.

Public works administration, loans and grants to states had these allocations: Massachusetts, $12,061,810.21; Rhode Island, $3,702,337.05; New Hampshire, $1,044,019.44; Vermont, $924,632.50.

The total for public roads, including grade crossing elimination, were: Massachusetts, $11,265,694.89; Rhode Island, $2,196,185.00; New Hampshire, $2,884,858.05; Vermont, $2,208,306.40.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Brightelmstone Club—Miss Eloise Keckefoth, "Nutrition and the War"; Mrs. Eva Goodie, "Share the Meat Program." Dessert, 1:15 p. m.; meeting, 2 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—American Home Day. Miss Dorothea Nicoll, "Nutrition"; Albert Dwyer, "Origin and Design of Oriental Rugs"; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyt, "Living in Asia." Unitarian Parish Hall. Morning session, 11 a. m.; canteen luncheon, 12:30; afternoon, 2 p. m.

Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women—Dr. Vivian T. Pomeroy, Minister of the First Church in Milton, "Stormy Times . . . Steady Thoughts." Wives of servicemen invited. Temple Ohabei Shalom, Community Center, Brookline, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter: Stacy Southworth, Headmaster of Thayer Academy, "Abigail Adams." Musical program arranged by Mrs. Valentine C. Metzger. At home of Mrs. E. Wilson Blake, 28 Wollaston Avenue, Wollaston, 1:30 p. m. Old North Chapter: Mrs. Walter Atherton, "Facts and Fancies Gleaned From Some Old Cemeteries." Hotel Pioneer, 2 p. m.

West Medford Woman's Club—Miss Nan Lagerstedt, character portrayals. Community Hall, 2 p. m. Anniversary tea in Mt. Vernon Hall immediately after.

Garden Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Harry Dodge, "Grey Owl, the Northern Naturalist." Exhibit of arrangements of bare branches. Cliff House, 11 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin, "Book Reviews." 11 a. m.

Tuesday

Massachusetts Women's Republican Club—Third meeting of course in wartime cookery. Mrs. Horace Skilton, "You and Your Vitamines." Open to public. 10:30 a. m.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Musicale. Theo Carreira, baritone; Mrs. Leon P. Dutch, accompanist. Beacon Villa, 2 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Orborn R. Freeman, "Public Safety." Songs by Club Chorus under direction of Blanche Greenaway Allen. Unitarian Parish House, 1 p. m.

Guild of St. Elizabeth—Luncheon for Mrs. Rose Simmons, retiring matron at Guild's Day Nursery.

Women's City Club—Celebrity morning, presenting Gluyas Williams, Frank Dahl, Edith Stevens, cartoonists.

Philergians of Braintree—Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, "India as Our Ally." Cochato Hall, 2 p. m.

Hingham Woman's Club—"Her Day Off" and "They're None of Them Perfect," one-act comedies presented by Drama Committee. Wampatuck Club, social hour, 1:45 p. m.; meeting, 2:45.

Womens Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston—Archibald Gilchrist, former liberal member of Western Australian Parliament, illustrated talk on "Australia at Work and at War." Lilliam Jones, soloist, accompanied by Betty Wood. Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m.

D. A. R.—Boston Tea Party Chapter, Nathan Howard Gist, "The Wise and Otherwise." Hotel Vendome, 1.45 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Reception and luncheon. Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Daughters of Massachusetts—Annual Big Day. Card party, treasure and food sale for benefit of scholarship and philanthropy fund. Women's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

Marblehead Garden Club—Talks by members on "Historic Landmarks of Marblehead." At home of Mrs. Mary F. Boles, 2:30 p. m.

Weavers Guild of Boston—Morning in the Textile Study Room at Museum of Fine Arts, 10 a. m. Luncheon at Museum, 1 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Second of four luncheon meetings. Discussion on "Winning the Peace," led by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, Perkins Hall, 11:30 a. m.

Daughters of the American Revolution—Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, Miss Annie C. Woodward, of National Education Association, "A Good Will Trip to South America." Hotel Kenmore, 7:45 p. m. Dutch Treat supper, 6:15.

Daughters of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts—Musicale presented by William J. Tyler, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Thursday

Daughters of Vermont—Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., designer of stained glass, illustrated talk on art of making stained glass. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.; social hour, 1 p. m.

Malden Council of Girl Scouts—Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin, "Book Reviews." Legion Hall, 10 a. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—"When You Marry the Navy," one-act comedy presented by Drama Committee, G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken, Phillips Academy, "Current Events." 11 a. m. Miss June McConnell, "Design for Youth." 'at Membership Drive Luncheon, 12:30 p. m.

Friday

Friday Club of Everett—Dr. Pennington Haile, "The Motivation and Significance of the War." 2 p. m.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., "Defense and Victory Gardening"; Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, "Conservation and Roadside Improvement." Horticultural Hall, 11 a. m.

Quincy Women's Club—Princess Irina Skariatina, "Russia, Yesterday and Today," 11 a. m.; social hour, 10.

Woburn Woman's Club—Clarence A. Maine, illustrated lecture, "New England Covered Bridges." Vestry of Congregational Church.

Women in Council, Roxbury—Miss Hester A. Shaw, "Experiences Among the Indians of Oklahoma and the Southwest." Miss Frances Lovejoy, soloist. Apron and Food Sale. Roxbury Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Salon Francais de Boston—Henri Gregoire, former dean of faculty of letters at University of Brussels and now dean of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes in New York City, "Les Concours de Beauté à Byzance." College Club, 2:15 p. m.

Bay State Official Rates Motorists As 'Prize Saps'

Protesting against the singling out of eastern states for gasoline restrictions far beyond those imposed in other parts of the country, Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, today complained that if the Government did not want motorists to drive "why doesn't it say so and save the motorist a lot of money?"

Calling the motorist the "prize sap of the century," Mr. MacDonald pointed out that after the car owner has paid motor vehicle excise taxes, license and registration fees and been rationed on gasoline and tires, "snoopers along the highways want to know why he is driving at all."

The Commissioner claimed that if the motorist shouldn't drive, the Government should place a complete ban on driving rather than deceive the motorist into thinking he can drive in order to collect a lot of money from him in automobile taxes.

Cambridge Officials Back Red Cross Drive

The top city official of Cambridge, Mayor John H. Corcoran, and City Manager John B. Atkinson, have agreed to serve as honorary Chairman and honorary Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the 1943 Cambridge Chapter Red Cross War Fund Campaign, which must raise $185,000 in Cambridge during March. David H. Howie is to be Chairman; Michael T. Kelleher, Vice-Chairman, and Edward R. Millen, Executive Director of the campaign.

Increased services to soldiers and sailors and their families in Cambridge necessitate the 1943 increase in quota from the $100,000 raised in 1942. The War Fund Committee is planning an extensive campaign in Cambridge, including rallies, residential canvass, flag display, and special events during March.

Governor Is Asked To Enlarge Scope For War Workers

An executive order proclaiming adoption of shifts to allow business and professional men to work in plants engaged in war production was called for by Rep. John E. Powers (D) of Boston in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The plan, Representative Powers said, would make available for industrial employment, state, city, town, and county employees as well as persons engaged in professions. It would be satisfactory to both employer and employee, he said, because it would provide the former with a high type of worker and would give the later extra compensation to meet the higher cost of living.

Representative Powers said the plan had been highly successful in Montclair, N. J., and Cleveland, Ohio.

Tobin Measure For Safety Study

A proposal by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to set up an unpaid commission to study existing public safety laws and to protect the city against fires in licensed establishments and in places of public assemblage was introduced in the Massachusetts State Legislature yesterday.

Under the provisions of the Tobin bill, the commission will be given until April 15 to complete its study and make recommendations to the Legislature.

Another bill called for an unpaid agency of five members to be known as the Boston Real Estate Board to direct the management and disposition of all real estate in the hands of the city not needed for municipal purposes. This includes millions of dollars of property the city has taken over for tax delinquency during the past five years, much of which is idle and non-revenue producing.

Women to Aid In Action On 'Food Points'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Housewives who set out to "spend" their precious "food points" when rationing comes within the next two months will have the condensed advice of 5,000 to 10,000 women over the country in determining whether the family should have canned peas or corn for dinner.

The Office of Price Administration wants to find out what kinds of food, especially canned, dried or frozen, the people are eating and will enlist the aid of these thousands of housewives—selected on a basis to represent a cross section of America.

The food points will be similar to money prices and when Mrs. Jones goes to the store she will note not only the cost of an item but —equally important—the number of points it will take from the ration book as she will have a flat number of ration points to spend each month.

The housewives, to be selected from 58 counties, will fill out a form each day itemizing their food purchases and the OPA will thus learn what preferences of each food are at prevailing "point values" and be in a position to adjust the points for the various commodities.

The counties from which the co-operating housewives will be selected include:

Alabama, Jefferson; Arkansas, Union; Connecticut, Tolland; Florida, St. Johns; Georgia, Paulding and Worth; Louisiana, Rapides; Maine, York; Maryland, Baltimore and Garrett; Massachusetts, Franklin; Mississippi, Stone; New York, Albany and New York City; North Carolina, Buncombe; Rhode Island, Providence; South Carolina, Georgetown and Greenville; Tennessee, Washington; Virginia, Appomattox; Vermont, Orange; West Virginia, McDowell.

2-Mile 'Pleasure' Drive Brings £10 Fine in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16—Fined £10 because he drove two miles out of his way for lunch while en route between two factories was the stiff penalty doled out by a British judge to a British executive for "wasting" his "business" fuel ration.

New England drivers who think the Office of Price Administration ban on "pleasure" driving a hardship should hark to this account of how sternly England regards the use of rationed fuel. The story was brought from England to the United States by Sidney A. Stewart, general manager of Hamilton Standard Propellers Division of United Aircraft Corporation here.

Mr. Stewart, who was one of a group of American aircraft officials who made a two-week tour of English aircraft plants, said he noticed the story of the fining incident in an English newspaper.

Home heat, Mr. Stewart said, was not turned on in England until Nov. 1 as a patriotic measure.

He wore heavy wool clothing, Mr. Stewart continued, and had to add a sweater to his wearing apparel in England before he was through with his tour of inspection of English aircraft factories. "Nice training for a hard New England winter," he commented.

Rhode Island School Holiday

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (AP)—Public, parochial and trade schools throughout Rhode Island will be closed Monday, Gov. J. Howard McGrath announced yesterday after the General Assembly had passed unanimously a bill giving him additional wartime powers. The schools will be open four days weekly for the remainder of the winter.

The Governor said a five-day week for nonessential businesses and industries, provided for by the legislative action, would not be in augurated until a week from Monday.

The five-day week, with closings on Sundays and Mondays, was a fuel-saving plan conceived by the Governor.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Monologue

Jordan Hall — Program of character sketches by Ruth Draper. Matinees Saturday at 2:30 and Sunday at 3:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Robert Casadesus, pianist; Jean Bedetti, cellist; Jean LePrane, violinist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Efram Zimbalist, violinist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Esquire—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—"Mrs. Wiggs and the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Mashenka," a Soviet Film. 1:10, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:50. "Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony," 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Charles Laughton. 2:25, 5:45, 9:15. "What's Cookin'?" Andrew Sisters. 1, 4:25, 8.

Metropolitan—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Modern—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 9:15.

Orpheum—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charlie Ruggles. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30.

Paramount—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne, Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

Scollay—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Navy and the Nation." "Winter Sports." "Travel." "Borah Minevitch and His Harmonica School." "The Jungle." "Fine Feathered Friend." latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 3:13, 6:33, 10:16. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:21, 4:41, 8:24.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Color Cartoons," "Johnny Long and His Orchestra," "Skiing," "John Montague, Trick Golfer, "Vice-Pres. Wallace's Speech," and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"War Dogs," Billy Lee. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Eyes of the Underworld." Lon Chaney, Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10.

Tremont—"Kentucky," Loretta Young, R. Greene. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:10 a. m., 3:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Uptown—"Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Roland Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45-11.
Allston: "A-Haunting We Will Go." Laurel and Hardy. "Half Way to Shanghai," Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. "Sunday Punch," William Bendigan. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Rubber Racketeers," Rochelle Hudson, Ricardo Cortez. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 8.
Circle: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Lamour, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.
Coolidge Corner: "Thunder Birds." Gene Tierney. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Tish." Marjorie Main Lee Bowman. Continuous, 1-11.
University: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford, Glenn Miller and His Band. 3, 6:15, 9:50. "Wings and the Woman," Ann Neagle. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Loree. "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish, Damian O'Flynn.
Codman Square: "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Busses Roar." Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. 3:23, 5:56, 8:29. "Night Monster," Irene Hervey. 2, 4:33, 7:06, 9:39.
Park: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:30-11.
Hyde Park: "Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Road to Morocco." Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Secret Enemies," Crain Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:57, 5:08, 8:13. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 2:59, 6:07, 9:15.
Mystic: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Tish," Marjorie Main and Zazu Pitts. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.
Strand: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:03, 6:18, 9:25. "Sin Town" Constance Bennett. 1:45, 4:55, 8.
Orpheum: "Stand by All Networks," John Beal, Florence Rice. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:40, 6, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Mona Maris. Continuous from 1 p. m.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, James Blair. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis. "Letter From Bataan." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Half Way to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. "The Old Homestead," Weaver Brothers. 2, 8.
Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers, Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Old Homestead," Water Brothers.
Central: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee, 2:07, 7:52. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Montgomery. 3:33, 9:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. Continuous, 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry.
Coolidge: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, Margeurite Chapman. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "Submarine Raider," J. Howard. M. Chapman. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field, John Beal. 2:15, 7:45, daily. Continuous show Sunday starting at 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, R. Cummings. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne.

India Has Grass Useable in Paper Making

Grass that is suitable for making paper is available in India, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the United States Department of Commerce with offices in Boston.

Sufficient such grass is available to support a mill with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons, according to Mr. Smith, who adds that the product is a good quality wrapping and packing paper.

The Forest Research Institute of India estimates that paper can be manufactured at a cost less than than of imitation kraft paper imported at a peacetime annual rate of 10,000 tons, he said.

Brazil Prices

Price control, a priorities system, and other economic measures to strengthen the war effort of Brazil are being discussed there. An office of price control and a counterpart of the United States War Production Board would be established.

Housing in Chile

Construction of 9,000 low-cost workers' dwellings in cities in Chile within two years has been proposed by the Government's Low-Cost Housing Institute. Santiago would be allotted about $4,725,000; Valparaiso, $1,050,000, and Concepcion $630,000. Sums ranging from $210,000 to $315,000 would be allotted to 10 other principal cities, and 64 smaller cities would receive amounts under $210,000 each.

Ice Making in Spain

Operations have been started in Vigo, Spain, by what is said to be the largest refrigeration and ice-manufacturing plant in Spain, and the sixth largest in Europe. Some of the ice-making machinery has not yet been received, however. About 60 tons of ice are being produced daily, compared with an ultimate annual capacity of 100,000 tons. About 65,000 pounds of fresh fish can be frozen daily when the plant is operated to capacity.

Argentina Bags

Owing to a shortage of jute to manufacture burlap bags, the Government of Argentina is building a cotton-bag factory and is training weavers and spinners. Cotton bags can be substituted for burlap at a cost about 100 per cent more for standard size grain bags. Argentina requires approximately 150,000,000 bags annually, principally for grains, and normally imports 120,000 bales of jute for their manufacture.

World Economic Notes

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cloths 70 x 88 **10.00 each**
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HAND-HEMMED LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS. Our own importation. Chrysanthemum, spot or satin band patterns. Hand-hemming alone on a dozen napkins is regularly $3.50. Size 21 x 21 **10.95 dozen**

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Irish Linen Towels

IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS. Made by John S. Brown and Sons of Belfast, Ireland. Hemstitched. Fine quality damask borders in rose, satin band or scroll designs. 15 x 24 **18.00 dozen** 18 x 32 **24.00 dozen**

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Russians Capture 30 More Towns

Continued from Page 1

Don Army crossed the Kalitva River in its westward thrust into the Donets Basin.

Diadin, southwest of Litvinovka and close to the shores of the winding Donets River.

Kurenny, 38 miles southwest of Zimovniki on the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway and little more than 40 miles from Salsk.

Blagodarnoye, at the head of a rail spur that connects with the Divnoe-Kropotkin main line through the Caucasus.

Alexandrovskoye, 35 miles north of Mineralnye Vody and about the same distance southwest of Blagodarnoye.

Nogutskoye, 25 miles west of Mineralnye Vody on the main railway to Rostov.

Bekeshevskaya, south of the main Baku-Rostov railway.

A Soviet communiqué, reporting the recapture of these cities, also named places taken behind those positions by the Middle Don Army of Col. Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin and by the forces of Col. Gen. Yeremenko which traveled southwest along the railroad from Stalingrad.

It was the first specific news of General Vatutin's troops in days. Between his columns and those of General Yeremenko, the army commanded by Col. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky made slow headway in the Lower Don region about 60 miles from Rostov against intensive counter-attacks.

Offensive Continues In Northern Donets

The Soviet offensive also continued in the northern Donets area, the war bulletin said, without giving any details of fighting there.

Resistance in the Lower Don area continued fierce but a flanking movement crumbled a powerful enemy defense zone, Soviet authorities said, and in the Northern Caucasus the advancing Red Army routed an enemy battalion in one sector and killed about 200 Germans when they captured a supply train in another sector.

In taking a North Caucasus town, Soviet troops regained about 10,000 head of cattle which they said the Germans had taken from the peasants.

On the central front southwest of Velikie Luki, the communiqué said, German infantry attacked with tank support, but were driven back. The struggle to throw the Germans entirely out of the factory area in Stalingrad continued from building to building, it was reported.

Mass of Supplies Delivered to Russia

Russia received 3,000 aircraft and 4,000 tanks from Britain by sea up to Nov. 1, and the British Navy, which pushed convoy after convoy through to Russia's northern ports, therefore has "played a vital role" in the present land victories, the British Information Service said.

Among other materials sent to Russia, the Service added, were 30,000 motor vehicles, 800,000 tons of ammunition, food, and heavy machinery, and 3,000 tons of medical supplies.

Ministries in London concerned with aircraft and tank production said American and British shipments to Russia could not be differentiated.

Soviet Promotes Two To Colonel Generals

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 16

The Russian Lieutenant Generals Leonid Govoroff and Constantin Rokossovsky have been promoted to the rank of Colonel General by the Soviet Council of Peoples Commissars, Moscow announced tonight in a broadcast heard here by the Soviet monitor.

General Govoroff commanded Red Army troops who recaptured Mozhaisk west of Moscow in December, 1941, and General Rokossovsky is leading the Russian forces now striking toward Rostov along the Lower Don River.

Rumania's Plight:

Army Knocked Out, Soviet Paper Says

The Rumanian Army has been knocked out as a serious military force, the Russian newspaper Tass declared.

"As a result of almost 19 months' participation in the war, Rumania has become a poor, squeezed-out country with a totally disorganized economy and a hungry population," the official Soviet news agency said. "Recent operations on the Soviet front have completed the general debacle of the Rumanian Army which now can be hardly reckoned with as a serious military force."

Tass added that the aggravation of the internal political situation was caused "by rapid growth of antiwar and anti-German sentiments."

North Africa:

Heavy Fighting Reported at Sirte

The Italian High Command said violent ground fighting had broken out again in the Wadi Zem Zem area in Libya, and declared attacking British units were repulsed with the loss of 35 tanks.

This may signalize the start of a new drive by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army against the remnants of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps and Tripoli, his last major base in Libya.

In the Battle of Tunisia, a tank-supported Allied force was compelled to retreat, the High Command declared.

The war bulletin said an Italian E-boat torpedoed an Allied destroyer and was itself hit, but returned to its base.

Meanwhile, American and Royal Air Force fighters and even bombers battled Axis aircraft in the biggest-scale aerial dogfighting of the Tunisian campaign by day and night Friday, blasting 23 German and Italian planes from the skies.

Admiral Says Bizerte Could Have Been Taken

Amid criticism of the North African campaign, a British Admiral declared that the Allies could have seized the Tunisian port of Bizerte at the beginning of the North African operations, but their losses would have been heavy. Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the Allied North African Fleet, was quoted to that effect by the Daily Mail correspondent in Algiers.

"I believe it would have been possible to take the port (now a German stronghold), but the plan was rejected on the grounds of its probable cost," the Admiral told the correspondent.

"We should have had to reckon on the loss of a battleship, several cruisers, and very likely 25 per cent of the merchant vessels.

"It clearly would have been a great advantage if Bizerte could have been secured that way by direct attack, but on consideration it was decided to take the less hazardous course."

Burma:

U. S. Fliers Blast Japanese Supplies

A flight of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fighters swarmed into Burma Friday and dive-bombed Irrawaddy River craft loaded with Japanese supplies at Bhamo, destroying two big barges, damaging a third, and sinking a tug.

Carrying heavy bombs, the fighters delivered the fifth bombing and strafing attack on the enemy supply center where war material shipped up the Irrawaddy is sent over roads to the Salween River front.

In India, Calcutta's antiaircraft defenses rang up a 100 per cent score when three Japanese medium bombers which attempted to raid the city were shot out of the sky by a single British fighter—one of several sent aloft to intercept the raiders.

The remarkable feat was confirmed officially in a British communiqué. Bombs dropped by the Japanese before they reached the target area caused little damage and few casualties.

The raid apparently was in retaliation for repeated British attacks on the Japanese-occupied port of Akyab in Western Burma.

In New Guinea:

Allies Advance At Sanananda Point

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that American and Australian troops, attacking the last pocket of resistance by survivors of a 15,000-man Japanese invasion army on the Papua Peininsula in New Guinea, have broken through and destroyed a section of enemy forward positions on Sanananda Point. The 152 Japanese who attempted to stop the advance were killed.

In upper New Guinea, Allied planes drove home new attacks on enemy strongholds at Lae, Madang, and Finschhafen, ranging far out over the South Seas to hit the Japanese on Maktus Island in the Tanimbar group; at Cape Sena, New Ireland, and at Gasmata and Rabul, New Britain.

RAF Hits Lorient:

Submarine Base Bombed 59th Time

In their fifth successive raid over the Continent and the tenth this month, Royal Air Force bombers blasted the German submarine base at Lorient for the fifty-ninth time.

Sweeping over Occupied France, Holland, and Belgium, British planes claim to have shot up at least 15 railway engines and attacked enemy aircraft at a German airdrome. Targets in Western Germany also were bombed.

United States Air Forces participated in three daylight attacks on fuel dumps, undersea boat pens, power stations, and machinery.

German night raiders, meanwhile, dropped bombs in three inland areas in England.

The British Navy has announced loss of the destroyer Partridge, while the American Navy reports the sinking of a small British merchant ship by an enemy submarine off the northern coast of South America early in December.

War Situation in Russia

By a Staff Artist

Drive on the Southern Front

Broken line shows extent of German advance. Shaded area shows area regained by Russians. White arrows indicate major points taken by Soviets in newest push.

Goebbels' 'Conquest' Of Egypt to Be Shown

Recorded by CBS

London, Jan. 16

Last summer, when General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army was stopped almost at the gates of Alexandria, one German went on advancing, captured Cairo and Suez, and flung what was left of the British Army into the Red Sea.

The man was Dr. Joseph Goebbels. He made a film of the whole campaign and had it shown all over Occupied Europe.

Later the film was withdrawn hurriedly, but one copy was left in North Africa and captured by the Allies. It's to be shown in London soon, with a commentary explaining why the Germans seemed to be going east all the time when they really went west.

Over Portugal:

12 U. S. Pilots Reported Interned

The 12 American fighter pilots who made a forced landing in Portugal Friday during a mass flight southward will be interned and their planes stored for the duration, according to word from Lisbon.

The Americans were flying P-39s which were part of an armada of 50 United States' planes sighted flying over Portugal toward the Mediterranean escorting a four-motored bomber.

One report declared the 12 planes were forced down by storms, while a German account said they landed because of fuel shortage and that 33 airmen were interned.

Eleven of the 12 planes landed at the Lisbon airport, while the twelfth was said to have come down at Aveiro in Northern Portugal.

Convoy to Britain:

Two Fleets Arrive Without Mishap

Arrival at a British port of a convoy containing a detachment of American troops and members of the American merchant marine after an uneventful crossing was announced in London. The arrival of another convoy including United States troops was announced Friday.

The latest convoy was composed principally of Canadian Army reinforcements and members of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

China:

Japanese Attack In Yunnan Province

Japanese again are attacking from the northern Shan States of Burma along the southern Yunnan frontier area but have been checked after suffering heavy losses, the Chinese High Command declared.

In one encounter north of the Namlwi (Lot) River, the Japanese were turned back after advancing from Mongma, the communiqué said.

In fighting in the Tapieh Mountains northeast of Hankow, the Chinese asserted they were making big strides in pursuit of retreating Japanese forces which launched a drive nearly four weeks ago to wipe out potential Chinese bases for a counteroffensive.

French Army Help to Allies Grows Daily

Continued from Page 1

tillery 75s and infantry, and have relieved the British and Americans of a great deal of guard duty behind the Allied lines. At the same time they have been proceeding with mobilization and training with modern equipment allotted them.

It has been quite like a picture from the past to see their horse-drawn batteries and supply wagons.

Potential Assistance

Axis armistice commissions reduced the French Army to strength merely sufficient to keep order in the country, but its potential value, when properly outfitted and trained, can be gathered from the fact that its numbers at the time of the Allied landings were estimated to be more than 200,000 French and Arabs between Dakar and Tunis.

These were all volunteer regulars because compulsory service under the French tricolor ceased with the fall of France.

Since French resistance to the United Nations here has been replaced by French collaboration, however, there have been new mobilization orders. These have included calling up of Jews whose citizenship rights have been restored since the Allies' landings. Volunteer legions also have been formed so that refugees of various nationalities may join the French to fight against the Axis.

The French troops are looking after themselves in regard to rations with the help of the British and Americans where necessary. But for modern equipment of all kinds they are dependent on occupying forces, whose own activities have inevitably been somewhat impeded by French mobilization requirements in the way of transport facilities, barracks space and matériel.

Trained Men Absorbed

The French Army in North Africa is now absorbing into its ranks members of the "Chantiers de Jeunesse Française" organization, which had about 30,000 members and ex-members here and has another 92,000 in what was Unoccupied France before the Germans overran the whole country.

The Chantiers de Jeunesse can be defined as "the Pétain youth movement" and since its foundation in France in August, 1940, it has been an obligatory substitute for military service among Frenchmen 21 years of age.

The normal period of service is eight months, the service taking the form of national outdoor work, such as timber felling and roadmaking, combined with physical training and social and political education. The movement spread to French North Africa in October, 1940.

The intention of the organization—at the head of which was placed the popular Gen. De la Porte du Theil, former commandant of the famous Fontainebleau Artillery Academy—was to arrest any decline in the morale of French youth after France's defeat by Germany and to train young men on Spartan patriotic lines acceptable to the Axis.

Impressive Uniforms

Officers of the movement are all ex-officers of the French Army and Jeunesse members are smart, efficient fit-looking young men in uniforms comprising green berets, green shirts, leather jackets, green trousers, black stockings, and black boots. In summer this was replaced here by khaki shirts, khaki shorts and sun helmets.

Jews are not admitted to membership, although they were at the start. But about 4,000 Arabs enrolled in Chantiers Indigènes under French officers and with Frenchmen attending to the administrative side of their organization.

Chantiers and ex-Chantiers now in French North Africa bring to the French Army, which is now reforming, an influx of recruits accustomed to strict discipline and trained on lines and in a tradition parallel to those of the military.

The French North-African Army opposed the Allies' landings because it was ordered to do so but it did so only to a limited extent. Since then the rallying call, first by the last Admiral Jean Darlan, now by Gen Henri Giraud, has been for French North Africa to save France, and the younger officers in particular talk as if they are burning to show their mettle—especially against the Italians.

Italian Press Paves Way For Wider Repressions

Following is the second of two articles on the deteriorating state of Italian "home front" morale. Today's article, written by a recognized authority on Italian affairs, tells how the Fascist Party at Mussolini's instigation, is preparing the way for new repressive measures to hold the people in line. The first article appeared yesterday.

By Edgar P. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Italian press continues to sound a number of ominous warnings to the Italian people.

Virginio Gayda, editor in chief of the Giornale d'Italia, recently asserted that some "Fifth Columnists" were still active on Italian soil. And Lavoro Fascista accused an unnamed group of faithless followers of having prevented the Duce from carrying the Fascist revolution to its completion.

The meaning of such officially inspired incriminations is obvious. Being bound heart and soul to Germany, the Nazi clique within the Fascist Party, under the leadership of Premier Mussolini, is preparing the ground for a new phase of repressive fanaticism and despotic rule.

All those who expected a sudden collapse of the Italian dictatorship have been disappointed. Hitler finds it necessary to hold Italy at all cost in order to defend the "European fortress," perhaps not so much because an Allied invasion of Italy is imminent or certain but to prevent a breakdown of Fascist rule with its inevitable effects on morale in Germany and on German prestige throughout Europe.

Against this background of a desperado alliance the Fascist leaders are urging their sullen followers to become realists while they themselves are getting entangled ever deeper in the disastrous nightmare of the "new order."

Needs Ruthless Elements

Driven by Berlin's relentless pressure and by his own need of German support, Mussolini is trying to repeat his "violent" solution of the Matteotti crisis 17 years ago.

Thus he is turning once more to ruthless and fanatical elements in the Fascist Party. It is needless to point out that this group includes some of the Fascist hierarchy's most rabid partisans of the Third Reich.

The tense internal situation, therefore, has led to a radical shake-up among the party leaders. The National Directorate of the Fascist Party now consists of four Vice-Secretaries, five Ministers and eleven prominent Fascist leaders, among them the party bosses of Turin, Genoa, Milan and Palermo.

One of the first indications of the growing strength of the pro-Hitler group among the "gerarchi" was the political comeback of former Party Secretary Ettore Muti several weeks ago.

Return of Carlo Scorza

Another exponent of repressive methods who has been brought into the foreground during this action in former Party Secretary Carlo Scorza.

Signor Scorza's return to power is all the more portentous since it indicates a definite strengthening of the ruthless Farinacci camarilla.

However, if the Italian public was still in doubt as to the significance of these moves, such uncertainty probably was quickly removed by the recent official announcement of Giovanni Preziosi's appointment as "Minister of State."

Violently anti-German during World War I (in 1915 Sngnor Preziosi pointed out in his book "Germany's Conquest of Italy" that "those who accept German support but once will forever become German prisoners"), the editor of the review La Vita Italiana is reputedly known throughout Italy as an unscrupulous henchman of the Reich.

Anti-Jewish Propaganda

Signor Preziosi's paper, La Vita Italiana, the Rome Tevere and Roberto Farinacci's Cremona paper Regime Fascista began to spread German - manufactured anti-Jewish propaganda in 1938.

At the same time Signor Farinacci became Fascist "Minister of State" without portfolio. It is hardly a coincidence that Giovanni Preziosi, one of Farinacci's closest collaborators, has just been appointed to the same position.

Premier Mussolini's purpose in strengthening the Farinacci-Preziosi-Scorza triumvirate is obvious. The Rome Radio made it perfectly clear when it called Signor Preziosi "an expert in Jewish problems."

Thus there is reason to assume that new official outbursts against Italy's Jewish population soon will be forthcoming.

However, the propaganda purpose behind this official anti-Semitism is much more complex.

Undoubtedly Axis propaganda in Italy is making tremendous efforts to stir up hate against the English-speaking nations. But the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter asserted a few days ago that Fascism's "Hate the British!" propaganda has not been very successful. And Regime Fascista recently lashed out against the parish priest of Monte di Neve in the Province of Bergamo who had criticized the local military commander for his failure to order the removal of the numerous official "Hate the British!" inscriptions.

Great Distrust Shown

Obviously Fascism has launched another propaganda campaign to spread the slogan of the "proletarian nation" in contrast to "international plutocracy" which it identifies with the Anglo-Saxon nations. By using Italy's Jews as a scapegoat, it hopes to increase the effect of its pseudo-proletarian propaganda drive.

However, the new trend is even more significant since it seems to be directed against certain opposition groups. Here it must be recalled how certain classes of the Italian people reacted to the introduction of Fascist anti-Semitism in 1938.

In spite of countless propaganda talks, articles and pamphlets the upper and middle classes regarded the regime's measures with great distrust. The sudden outlawing of thousands of politically harmless Italian citizens was a convincing demonstration of the fundamental lawlessness of the Fascist political system. The confident feeling of security among the middle and upper classes was seriously shaken.

In fact, besides constituting a general warning to all defeatist and anti-Fascist elements, this new campaign must be interpreted as Mussolini's declaration of war against certain conservative groups who together with anti-German Fascists, the Vatican and extremely powerful financial interests appear desirous of organizing a conservative line of defense under the banner of the monarchy against the day of Fascist Italy's inevitable doom.

White-Collar Men On Night War Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Harry L. Hosterman, proprietor of a unique Akron war-working machine shop, has a new answer to the manpower problem today. He is employing professional men from downtown office buildings to take over machines on his night shift.

Among those "white collar men" bending over the steel-shaping equipment at night, for instance, are Attorney Herman E. Werner, a former Summit County prosecutor; Attorney A. J. Bianchi, and Mr. Werner's law associate, Attorney Valley Lengyel. Other professional men are joining the organization also.

Mr. Hosterman was formerly nationally known as a producer of custom made engines for racing autos and motor boats and got his start by making high pressure heads to increase the power of model T Ford cars. He turned to producing gun parts and other war equipment after the United States entered World War II.

The new labor experiment developed gradually out of the firm's problems in getting part time help while it was converting its machinery to a wartime footing, Mr. Hosterman explains.

"The attorney machinists work for me from four to six hours a night, depending on what time they can give me and this is just the arrangement I need," he said.

Wilson Quits Fleet For Strategic Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — Vice-Admiral Russell Wilson has been retired from the post of Deputy Commander in Chief of the Fleet and been assigned to duty as a member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, an agency operating under the joint Army-Navy chiefs of staff.

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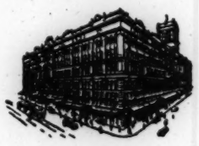
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Peyrouton to North Africa? Civil Head Has Strong Record

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to dispatches from Washington, Marcel B. Peyrouton, former Vichy Minister of the Interior and later Vichy's Ambassador in Buenos Aires, is on his way to North Africa to take over civil administration of these territories. He was summoned by the "Imperial Council" there.

M. Peyrouton had resigned as Ambassador and severed relations with Vichy when M. Pierre Laval returned to power. He is an outspoken opponent of the French "Gauleiter." It was M. Peyrouton's bodyguard, the "Groupes de Protection," which arrested M. Laval, and it was in M. Peyrouton's car that the fallen politician was driven away. During his term of office in Vichy, M. Peyrouton strongly opposed all-out collaboration with Germany; he was ousted on Germany's order. He always has been considered a strong personality and a very able administrator.

Yet M. Peyrouton, who had been one of France's outstanding colonial administrators, is, at the same time, reported to be disliked by North African natives and opposed by all French Left parties. To dismiss M. Peyrouton from his office as Resident General in Morocco and to send him to Buenos Aires was one of the first administrative acts of the Blum Government in 1936.

Choice Questioned

The French Left Wing leaders at that time considered M. Peyrouton not only as a dangerous enemy, but even as someone who was daring enough to undertake a "coup d'état" to overthrow the parliamentary régime. In view of his past record, therefore, many French observers wonder whether M. Peyrouton is the man to bring about actual peace and understanding between the dissenting French groups.

[Harold Callender declared in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times on Jan. 13 that it is believed in the Capital that M. Peyrouton is credited by those in the field with having influence in Tunisia, of which he formerly was Resident General, and in North Africa generally.]

M. Peyrouton entered the spotlight of France's political stage when in 1933, from his post as General Secretary of the Algerian Government, he was nominated Resident General of Tunisia.

Work in Tunis

When M. Peyrouton arrived in Tunis, he found a dangerous situation. Political and economic unrest were spreading rapidly. From the beginning he proved to be a stern man. He suppressed anti-French agitation but, at the same time, endeavored to improve the economic conditions in the protectorate. He formed a "Committee for Tunisian Reform" composed of French colonists and Tunisian natives; he introduced agricultural reform; he obtained a large loan for public works.

Yet when the natives led by the nationalist Destour Party considered his reform as insufficient, M. Peyrouton took drastic measures. In September, 1934, all leaders of the "Destour" were arrested. Their papers were suppressed. M. Peyrouton, moreover, acted against French Socialist and Communist representatives on the spot who had attempted to organize trade unions among natives and poor whites.

When the French left-wing press in Paris protested, M. Peyrouton interdicted L'Humanité, the Paris communist paper; Le Populaire, the Socialist organ, and Le Peuple, paper of the French trade unions in the colony. Many left-wing leaders were expelled from the Protectorate. M. Peyrouton, moreover, established concentration camps in the Southern Territory, on the edge of the Sahara, where "agitators" were interned.

His rule appeared harsh even to the French colonists and industrialists, strongly opposed to native and trade-union demands, and their representative, the Committee for Economic Defense, urged M. Peyrouton to free the prisoners and to permit moderate public discussion of political issues.

In 1936, M. Peyrouton was sent to Morocco to occupy the post of Resident General but, in the meantime, the political situation changed in Metropolitan France. The Government of the Popular Front dismissed M. Peyrouton and sent him as Ambassador to Argentina. When, however, the Third Republic collapsed, the Ambassador lined himself up behind the new government of Marshal Philippe Pétain. He was soon called to Vichy, where a "strong man" was badly needed.

As Minister of the Interior, it was M. Peyrouton who carried out one of the most complete shakeups to which the French administration has ever been subjected. In few weeks, 57 out of 94 republican prefects and 230 out of 261 underprefects were dismissed and replaced by followers of the Vichy regime.

M. Peyrouton reportedly was anxious to eliminate all liberals and democrats from the French administration. He also is credited with having introduced the first anti-Semitic measures in France and with having denounced stateless refugees as "dangerous aliens."

While prosecuting his former political adversaries and giving room to his xenophobic feelings, M. Peyrouton was secretly working against M. Laval's policy of close collaboration with Germany. His anti-German attitude was well known to the Nazis, who repeatedly asked for his dismissal. Yet M. Peyrouton and his friends succeeded in bringing about the first downfall of the ambitious M. Laval, but German pressure finally obtained M. Peyrouton's resignation. For the second time, he was sent to Argentina as French Ambassador.

During the last two years, M. Peyrouton has observed a cautious silence; he knew that his time was bound to come. However, he kept on excellent relation with the Argentine government. When in Vichy M. Laval returned to office, M. Peyrouton resigned. He later offered his services to Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa and now, according to latest information, his offer has definitely been accepted by Gen. Henri Giraud.

Industry Put Under Control In So. Africa

DURBAN, South Africa—New State control of South African industries has been announced here recently by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Union Premier. It is increasingly difficult, the Premier said, to obtain supplies from America and Britain. At the same time South Africa needs far more than before, because she has to furnish not only the civil population but the armed forces and the numerous British convoys passing through her ports, notably Durban, with the necessaries of life.

She must produce more to meet this threefold demand. The best way to do that, in the Government's opinion, is through the newly-created National Council of Supplies, of which the Premier is chairman, and experienced men of business are members. In close touch with this body is the Imports and Exports Control Board. The same man acts as Director General of both military and civilian supplies so as to prevent competition. Besides "an effective fighting front" depends upon "a firmly entrenched Home Front."

South Africans have responded loyally to the appeals made to them to furnish more recruits and large quantities of materials for the Allied armies, such as armored cars, bombs, helmets, boots, and blankets. Morally, too, a united Home Front has been displayed, which contrasts most favorably with the divided counsels of the World War.

So far, rationing has not been introduced on a considerable scale, though the supply of butter is limited, owing to the very different habits and requirements of the South African population, white men, natives, and Indians, with their various standards of living, rationing is more difficult here than elsewhere. But the public has shown willingness to dispense with luxuries, and limit its necessities.

A Model to Follow

Wide World

Columbus' Descendant Hears Call of Sea

Christopher Columbus de Carvahal y Maroto, Duque de Veragua and Duque de la Vega de las Islas de Santo Domingo, Admiral of the Western Indies, looks over a model ship he built himself, in his apartments at Madrid. The young Duke and Admiral of the Spanish Navy plans to enter Spain's Naval Academy as a cadet, the first admiral to attend the Naval Academy in that role. The arms behind the Duke are his own and those given to his ancestor Columbus after the voyage in 1492.

Polish Fliers Bag 501 Nazi Planes

LONDON, Jan. 16 (ONA)—Two Polish fliers have been decorated for having downed the 500th and 501st enemy planes to the credit of the Polish Air Force, which has since its arrival in Great Britain dropped 11,000,000 bombs from 4,478 planes on Axis-held territory.

President Raczkiewicz of Poland-in-exile, pinning medals on Pilot Officer Henryk Piotr Zak and Flying Officer Zdzislaw Langhamer, told them: "Shoulder to shoulder with the British Air Force you accomplished a memorable feat, adding to Poland's glory." They brought down the planes on New Year's Eve.

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Polish aviators have shot down 501 German planes since they went to Great Britain in the summer after France fell. The last two were added just before the year 1942 came to a close. With the entrance of 1943 the Poles are on their way to another 500.

In addition to the 501 about which there is no question, many more German planes probably could be added to the list. It is not to be supposed that all that were badly damaged reached a safe landing.

Poles regard this record with considerable satisfaction, recalling that the Germans had announced the complete annihilation of the Polish Air Force in the autumn of 1939.

Although the odds were wholly against the Poles at that time—the Polish planes numbered fewer than 400 and the Germans opposed them with almost 4,000 and destroyed many on the ground through their treacherous Sept. 1 attack—the Polish Air Force was not annihilated. Ninety-seven Polish planes and a number of pilots and ground men were successfully evacuated to Rumania, whence later they got to France and from there to Britain.

Commercial Lines' Aid

Another factor that has aided in the building of the Polish Army Air Force is Poland's former communications personnel. Poland had excellent commercial air lines. The longest north-south flight in Europe was operated by the Poles, taking them from Helsingfors through Tallin, Riga, Warsaw, Athens and Jerusalem to Beirut. "Lot," as the company was called, had a large group of aviation specialists in all fields and these, together with their pilots and approximately $2,000,000 worth of property, escaped falling into enemy hands.

In Britain Polish aviation had for various reasons to be incorporated into the RAF, but some of the squadrons have from the first been almost wholly Polish and later squadrons have been all-Polish. The most famous of all is the Kosciusko Squadron of 303, which won first place in the September, 1940, Battle of Britain, having 126 German planes credited to it as certain and 21 more as probable.

[A recent Associated Press dispatch said an official announcement in London had disclosed that the Kosciusko Squadron was the top scorer of all the RAF units participating in the air battle at Dieppe on Aug. 19, shooting down nine planes and sharing in the destruction of a tenth, at the cost of only one pilot.]

In the aviation records for those months when Britain was saved by the men with wings, the Poles are listed as having brought down 10 per cent of all the enemy craft destroyed. In the summer of 1941 in raids on the Continent they raised that record to 17 per cent.

Increase Explained

The reason for the increase is clear. After the fall of France only a remnant of Polish aviation could escape to Britain. It was these few planes that did such valiant work that fateful autumn in England. Since then there has been time to increase greatly the number of pilots and technicians and acquire proper planes.

Now there are squadrons made up of men from every part of Poland, often grouped together so that they serve in squadrons bearing the name of the city or district from which they come—as Warsaw, Poznan, Vilno, Lwow, Mazovia. There are Polish fighter and bomber squadrons and Poles serving as ferry pilots. A recent letter from one of the ferry pilots in Africa described the utter isolation from the rest of the world in which the writer of the letter and one other pilot lived in that distant land, ferrying planes from one depot to another.

Polish fighter squadrons take part in practically every raid on the continent and while protecting the big RAF bombers account for many enemy planes. Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Secretary for Air, is quoted as having written to Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Polish Premier and War Minister, on June 4, 1942: "Polish crews to the number of 101 took part in the large scale operations on Cologne and the Ruhr. The Royal Air Force has learned to admire the valor, tenacity, and efficiency of their Polish allies . . ."

Accompany Fortresses

The fighter groups play a part now in accompanying American Flying Fortresses. In the spring of 1941 the Poles began to go out as bombing squadrons and to date have made 3,200 flights. Evidence that they accomplish their missions is provided later by photographs taken of their objectives.

Many of the Polish airmen have won high honors, 120 British decorations having been awarded them in two years. The names of few of them have been made public, lest the Germans consider this sufficient cause to make life still harder for the men's relatives in Poland. More than 200 have been killed in the fight for world freedom. Many hundreds are listed as missing; some of these are in prisoner-of-war camps; some have perished in the sea or other lands than Britain.

Though the number of pilots is maintained at approximately 2,000 and ground men at 10,000, and the service they render is of great value wherever they may be, the time when they can be used to greatest advantage is in their estimation yet to come—the day when they can begin to bomb German objectives in their Polish homeland.

Chinese Pilots Plane From U. S. to China

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Jan. 16

Yi Fuen, an officer in the Chinese Air Force who was trained in the United States, was credited today with being the first Chinese to pilot a plane from the United States to China.

Ta Kung Pao, Chinese newspaper, said Yi Fuen and a crew of three Filipinos landed safely at Chengtu after a flight from Los Angeles.

The type of plane and his route were not specified.

New Japanese Plane Caught in Pictures

SOMEWHERE in NEW GUINEA, Jan. 7. Delayed. (AP)—Lieut. David Nelson is a quick thinker as well as a good aerial navigator.

The Altadena, Calif., flier was in a plane with Capt. Hap Jolly of Auburn, Ala., pilot, and Lieut. Robertson W. Pearson of Houston, Texas, as co-pilot, on a mission against a Japanese convoy off Lae.

Their light bomber was attacked by a new type of Japanese fighter with squared wingtips and distinctive tailfin.

Lieutenant Nelson, who carried a color movie camera, quickly switched roles from navigator to photographer.

As a result, general headquarters in the Southwest Pacific may have as much as 60 feet of film showing this new plane in attack maneuvers.

Australian Link With Empire Pledged Under Full Home Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Attorney General Herbert V. Evatt, who is sponsoring the Statue of Westminster Ratification Bill for complete dominion home rule, has forestalled the critics by circulating a booklet declaring that adoption of the relevant sections of the Statute would not in any way weaken the link between the Mother Country and Australia.

That link, he showed, was now firmer because of the common fight to preserve British and Australian institutions. It was based on a new understanding that the Parliament of the United Kingdom had no more desire to concern itself with matters affecting Australian self-government than had the Commonwealth Parliament to interfere in matters within the jurisdiction of the British Parliament.

Among the effects listed by Mr. Evatt were the following:

An entirely obsolete Act—the Colonial Laws Validity Act—passed in 1865, will no longer apply to invalidate Australia's legislation, because of some repugnancy between that legislation and some Act of the United Kingdom.

The Commonwealth Parliament will remove any legal doubts as to whether its legislation for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth gives the Commonwealth power to legislate and, where deemed necessary by the Parliament, be given extraterritorial operation.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom gives an assurance that Acts passed by it in the future will apply to the Commonwealth only if both Houses of the Parliament concur.

The Commonwealth will no longer be bound to go through the quite unnecessary form of reserving for the King's assent any of its legislation dealing with navigation and shipping, or declaring an Australian court to be a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or any rules of court relating to the practice and procedure of such a court of Admiralty.

The adoption of the bill will remove from the Commonwealth technical legal fetters and restrictions which impede the full exercise of its constitutional power to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of Australia in respect of many matters, and including the successful prosecution of the present war.

The bill will specify Sept. 3, 1939, the date of the commencement of the present war, as the date from which the Statute will have effect in relation to the legislative power of the Commonwealth Parliament. The reason is to ensure the validity of the important Commonwealth wartime legislation or regulations.

A striking example of present technical difficulties arose recently in connection with the capital penalty passed on two naval ratings. Although these men were serving in the Royal Australian Navy, it was not possible for the sentence to be commuted in Australia, and the matter had to be negotiated with the British Government.

Columbus Plans to Go to Sea: To Emulate Famous Ancestor

MADRID, Jan. 16 (AP)—Admiral Christopher Columbus, who dearly loves the sea, hopes he'll pass his examinations and can enter Spain's Naval Academy as a cadet this month.

The young man is an admiral by inheritance, for he's head of the House of Colon (Spanish for Columbus) and a descendant of the great Admiral. He'll be the first of his line in generations to go to sea as an officer under Spain's flag.

His full name is Cristobal Colon de Carcahal y Maroto, Duque de Veragua, Duque de la Vega de la Isla de Santo Domingo and Admiral and Adelantado Mayor of the Western Indies, Marquis of Jamaica, and a grandee of Spain.

Young Christopher is bright, energetic, and husky, quick to laugh and quick of decision. He's an enthusiast about ships and the seas first of all, and, if pressed, he'll admit to enthusiasms for horses and swimming and the Americas.

His room, where he lives with his brother in a large Madrid apartment, is a mirror to the young Duke's enthusiasm.

Against the wall at the doorway to the room is a long bookcase filled with volumes on naval affairs, horses, papers, and odds and ends.

The Duke likes to swim, too, and says swimming is all he has done at sea so far. He speaks French, which is required for entrance in the Naval Academy, and knows a little English, but he has never traveled outside Spain.

The Duke's great-uncle sold a large part of the family's collection of Columbus documents and records to the Spanish Government in 1926, but the family still retains a large collection. Part of it was placed on exhibition at the Naval Museum in Madrid on the 450th anniversary of the discovery.

One of these documents is dated April 30, 1492, at Granada and bears the signature of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. It confers the title of Admiral of the Indies upon Columbus and his descendants. It was one of the conditions under which Columbus undertook his voyage, but, like several other awards, it was to become effective only after he discovered the Indies by sailing west.

Near the main door of the entrance to the family apartment stands a tall screen, painted by the Duchess, the young man's mother. It bears the seals of the two families—her own and the Columbus family. Columbus' seal, bearing the arms of Castilla and Leon, has inscribed around its edges:

"A Castilla y a Leon; nuevo mundo dio Colon."

"To Castille and to Leon, Columbus gave a new world."

Young Christopher is the first head of the family in many generations to follow the calling of his illustrious ancestor. Many other Dukes held the title of Admiral, but few of them went to sea.

Centers Holding Japanese Raising Much of Own Food

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Relocation centers, handling more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, moved further toward a self-sustaining basis today.

Official sources disclosed that hog, cattle, and poultry farms already were in operation at some of the 10 large projects, that similar developments were planned for others, and that vegetable-growing produced around 1,000 carloads at two projects last season.

Hogs and poultry are being raised at the Tule Lake (Calif.) center, which has about 15,000 evacuees. The Central Utah project at Topaz has established a hog and beef cattle farm, and is planning to introduce poultry. The Gila River center in Arizona is raising hogs, and will put in dairy and poultry later. Both hogs and poultry are contemplated for the centers at Manzanar, Calif., and Lamar, Colo.

The 100,000 evacuees, removed from the western military zone as a wartime safety measure, are housed at centers in California, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arkansas.

The disclosure that the evacuees were producing much of their own food, and were expected to raise more, followed a check of unconfirmed reports that choice hams, bacons, and other meats were being trucked to some of the western centers.

Unofficial but reliable sources said today no great amounts of such meats, considering the number of persons involved, had ever been sent to the centers, and that stewards of western projects had been called in weeks ago to map out a program conforming both with prospective rationing and shortages.

Contests 'Pampering'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, announced yesterday a plan to restore Army control over Japanese relocation camps to halt what he called "pampering" and anti-American demonstrations in these colonies.

Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington confirmed that he would introduce a resolution for transfer of supervision over the camps back to the Army from the War Relocation Authority. The Army has control over internment camps which house aliens considered dangerous.

Issue of 'Master Race' Raised In Varied Areas of Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 14—A race problem, calculated to demand increasing attention in the near future, has developed in Africa.

It concerns the relative positions of indigenous and the immigrant populations.

Bluntly, it is a problem of whether white men are to rule over colored ones, although there are numerous gradations forbidding any generalization.

In the Union of South Africa the white element—whether of Dutch of British origin—has successfully established itself as the ruling factor in the population. This has been irrespective of the fact that it is vastly outnumbered by the Africans long inhabiting the same geographical area.

In Egypt, on the other hand, no one disputes the sovereign position occupied by the highly cultured Moslem people there in supreme authority.

Much the same applies in Ethiopia where the United Nations have broken the Fascist yoke imposed by the Italians.

But elsewhere are vast regions where the issue is much less clear cut.

In Kenya, for example, a permanently settled white element has grown up, which is by no means prepared to acquiesce unconditionally in the policy hitherto adopted by the British Government that where the claims of white, as opposed to the vastly more numerous indigenous races are in conflict, those of the Africans prevail.

In Rhodesia, owing to the development of copper mining and other industries largely under white control, conditions comparable to those in Kenya have been growing up.

While Kenya settlers and Rhodesian miners are looking increasingly to co-operation with South Africa as offering a solution to their own difficulties, there is growing up also a purely African movement prepared to oppose anything of the kind.

The Atlantic Charter, the recent abolition by the British and American Governments of extraterritoriality in China and the advance that has taken place toward independence for India, are all factors adverse to the growth of any "Africa for the South Africans" movement.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake not to recognize both the existence of such a movement and the fact that the War has brought those who are behind it into closer relations to one another than ever before.

The question arises what answer will there be to the threat liable to be made in postwar days of "a confederation of British Africa from Kenya to Cape under the aegis of the Union of South Africa"?

An answer clearly there must be, and it calls for all the good will as well as for the astuteness that international diplomacy can provide.

Southwest Gets New Milk Plan

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today set flat price ceilings on wholesale and retail milk sales in six Southwestern States—and then sat back to see how this completely new plan worked.

If successful, it may be given a nationwide trial.

Previously, milk prices have been tied in with celing prices in effect March 1, 1942. Regional Director Max McCullough explains these ceilings produced many inequalities.

There will be two zones set up, with each zone having three classes in the six-State area of Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Kansas. A different set of prices has been established for each class, but nowhere can milk be retailed for more than 15 cents a quart, and in some places a quart will cost only 12 cents.

The object of the new plan, which goes into effect Monday, is to fit prices to production costs instead of the March 1, 1942, ceiling. It has the approval of Price Administrator Leon Hnderson.

Stark Returning to London

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark will return to London soon to resume command of United States naval forces in European waters and perhaps to assist in straightening out the political tangle in North Africa, it was indicated here.

Rear Admiral Alan J. Kirk, Admiral Stark's chief of staff who has been in command during the latter's absence in the United States, reminded reporters at a press conference that Admiral Stark already is the official representative of the United States with the Fighting French Government here.

Admiral Kirk added no details, but the fact that he introduced the subject suggested to some correspondents that Admiral Stark might be discussing the North African situation at Washington and that he might have a prominent part in seeking a solution to the political puzzle after his return.

Continuing the policy of making frequent changes of higher naval personnel in this theater, Capt. Paul H. Bastedo soon is to assume Admiral Kirk's post as naval attaché here, freeing the latter to concentrate on his larger job as Admiral Stark's chief of staff.

Capt. James A. Logan has arrived to join the staff, though his exact assignment has not been announced. Capt. Alvain Malstrom is here to relieve Capt. Frederick Kauffman as naval air attaché.

Puerto Rican Leader Raps Repeal Move

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 16 (AP)—Luis Munoz Marin, President of the Puerto Rican Senate, said in a statement today that a resolution to annul seven Puerto Rican laws, introduced in the United States Congress Jan. 11 by Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, was "the most outrageous assault on democracy attempted in any part of the world."

Mr. Crawford, a member of the House Insular Affairs Committee, is an outspoken critic of Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell's administration in Puerto Rico. He contended that the laws establishing a water resources board, transportation authority, development company, a sugar industry regulation board, and other measures made Governor Tugwell "a dictator over agriculture and the sugar industry."

Answering this, Senator Munoz Marin compared the transportation authority with the Office of Defense Transportation as a war measure, said the land authority implements a 1900 Congressional law, and that the communications authority was administering insular telegraphs that had been Government-owned since their establishment under the Spanish. He compared the sugar regulation commission to state regulation of grain elevators, and said the development company was intended mainly to aid local capital in realizing industrial possibilities.

Rhythm on Old Job Aids Morse Students

By British Information Service

London, Jan. 16

Dance band leaders and coal miners have the best qualifications for Morse code work, according to the British Army Signals Schools.

Morse code has to be learned by its rhythm, they explain, and students at the school master the signal by chanting in unison, "da-di-da-di-da."

Hence the advantages of having swung the baton of a band leader. Coal miners, long famous for their singing, have little difficulty in picking up the new song of code.

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Hoover Sees Axis Weaker at Home

Continued from Page 1

Mediterranean route under possible protection, it would seem that such a movement could be stopped.

Might Declines

The degeneration upon the European Axis home fronts has another bearing upon military strategy: Their armies of six to seven million men behind their control of the whole European seaboard and with their interior lines are exceedingly powerful. They greatly exceed any land force that the United Nations could bring to bear in 1943. The European sea coasts have been enormously fortified. For the British and Americans to attack their central position on land, during 1943, will be a bloody business. On the other hand, if the Axis for some time yet be held within Europe and constantly compelled to guard this enormous coast line, the decay on their home fronts from internal degeneration, from shortages of supplies by blockade, and from aggressive attack from the air will weaken them enormously and make their defeat less costly in life.

One conclusion seems certain. The European Axis military strength will be less in 1944 than in 1943. Ours will be greater in 1944 than in 1943. The European Axis home fronts will degenerate in 1943 and 1944 while the United Nations' home fronts grow in strength.

The whole Axis fabric will be much easier to crumple with blows on land later on. And there is the possibility that Italy, especially, may crumple up without the blows.

Where Japan Might Go

The Japanese home front is not under interior pressures as yet. They have aggression still within them. They might go in three directions:

(a) Against the United States. Their experience at the Coral Sea, Midway and Guadalcanal would seem to dampen any such notions. (b) Further action against China to prevent the establishment of large air bases there by the Allies. Owing to enormous spaces they did not succeed in overwhelming China when they had only China for an enemy.

(c) Against Russia through Siberia. This would no doubt aid Germany, but in that case the Japanese will have the danger of terrible destruction on their home front from American air fleets via Alaska and Siberia. And an invasion of Siberia could bring no conclusive ending of her war with the United States and Britain.

(d) Against India in the hope of joining the Germans, moving to the Southeast. It would be some job to overrun India, but it is not to be discounted.

Japan's great weakness is merchant ships with which to keep her castle of conquests supplied and to bring products to her home front. She is today losing ships faster than she can build them.

Nippon Must Wait

In conclusion, the bearing upon military strategy of the progressive situation on the home fronts both of the United Nations and the European Axis at this moment, and probably for all 1943, seems to point (a) aggressive sea and air attrition of the Axis (b) tightening the ring around them; (c) extension of adequate bases for offensive action; (d) further building of American air, naval, land, merchant marine and food strength; (e) supplies to our Allies. The result should be undoubted weakening of the Axis, guaranteeing decisive blows against their central citadels later on without uncertainties and with the saving of enormous loss of lives.

Until the European situation is on the way to disposal, the United Nations do not have sufficient naval and air forces to make direct attack upon the heart of the Japanese ring. With the European Axis disposed of or weakened the destiny of Japan is certain.

Hoover Finds U. S. United on Essentials

Surveying strong and weak points in America's morale, Herbert Hoover gives assurances that unity will prevail in essentials.

"We must admit that so far our spiritual front in this war is not as united as it was in the last war," he declared.

"The weakness today is not complacency or apathy. There is a great deal of bewilderment and confusion of purposes.

"This is contributed to by the confusion in administration; by criticism of the divergent ideological purposes of our allies; by the lack of confidence in the news of the war; by tiresome repetition of radio propaganda; by exceeding powers granted by the Congress and by the widespread conviction that the purposes of our Administration are not alone to win the war, but to use the war to change fundamentals of American life without submission to the people or their representatives.

"Despite all this, the American people are united upon the defense of America from attack and are grimly determined to defeat the Germans and Japanese.

"We will win the war."

Hoover Conclusions

Examining evidence available to him on conditions inside the fighting countries in this global struggle, Herbert Hoover reaches the following summarized conclusions:

On U. S. Home Front

"Wars can be lost or won on the home front. . . .

"Great nations in total war now pit against each other, in addition to military forces, their total resources, the total emotions, the skill, the sacrifices, the work of every adult civilian. . . .

"The United Nations have now closed iron rings around the European and the Asiatic Axis powers. . . . But for some time to come the war is obviously a war of aggressive attrition and the creation of conditions favorable for major combat blows. That attrition is just as vital on the home front as on the military front. And our powers of attrition and combat are increasing more rapidly than the Axis. . . .

"Our task on the home front is different from that of any other nation in the war. We must not only raise large military forces, equip them and transport them overseas, but we have an enormous further burden. We must furnish finance, food and munitions to the other United Nations. We must do this in the face of the Axis submarine blockade and the Japanese conquests, which reduce our normal supplies of many commodities from overseas. And we must support our civil population in such a fashion that their physical strength and spirit are not exhausted.

"If we are to perform these tasks so as to get this war over without delay, we have no margins for the waste of blunders or mismanagement on our home front. . . .

Single Heads

"The first principle in organization of the home front distilled by all nations from the last war is that civilian activities must be directed by single-headed responsible administrators. The second principle is that all functions and authority in respect to a particular activity must be concentrated into the hands of one administrator. We can no more administer civilian activities in war with committees, boards or commissions than we can direct a battle with a committee. And we can no more have divided authority over one function than we can have independent generals in command of a battle.

"Yet it was 19 months after we started large preparedness before munitions was given a single head; it was more than two years before oil, food, rubber and manpower were given single responsible administrators. There are still important executive functions under committee control. And of the administrators appointed, none of them has full control in his field.

Should Be War Council

"The third principle is that the head administrators of such major groups should compose a war council sitting directly with the President. Here alone the general economic and civilian policies should be determined, the conflicts and overlaps planned out, with the President present as the final umpire. . . .

"It is entirely possible that a realistic revaluation of our manpower, our bottlenecks and priorities in need would result in temporary release of soldiers already trained into producing food, ships and planes, or alternatively, in the import of Mexican labor for our farms and the lengthening of the work week in our shops.

Heroic Britain

"For three years the British have made magnificent defensive war. They have lost many battles on the military front. Yet, with a nucleus of 65,000,000 white population, they have held their empire of half a billion people intact except for Burma, Malaya and the Chinese cities.

"The battle of Britain was the greatest home-front battle of history. They won by the greatest display of organization, magnificent courage and fortitude on the part of a civilian population that has ever been witnessed.

"The people on the home front in Britain are the great heroes of this war. Despite air destruction they have reached the highest point in their industrial production.

"In a military way the British Isles are now apparently safe from invasion by land. German tanks will never see Trafalgar Square. Her industries are turning out proportionately more materials than ours.

"Britain's greatest problem is the submarine. Her survival on the home front depends upon convoys of materials and food from the United States. If her civil population can be protected from a degree of privation which might undermine its physical strength, they will fight endlessly. There can be no question of their determined spirit.

Unbeaten China

"The living standards of the great mass of Chinese are always at bare subsistence level. Famine is the experience of every Chinese village. At present she cannot be reached with much-needed supplies of food or arms. Yet she holds half of her hinterland from the Japanese.

"When we try to assess China's spirit, we must remember that Asiatic peoples are less sensitive to death and more stoic in misery than the Western people. The spiritual strength of their home front seems strong, but every possible help must be given to lessen her sufferings.

Axis Food Phase

Germany: "In 1936 the Germans consumed at the rate of about 165 pounds of combined meats and fats of all kinds per person per annum. In 1939 the "normal" ration was at the rate of about 105 pounds, in 1940 about 91 pounds, in 1941 about 81 pounds and in 1942 it was about 70 pounds per annum. Hard workers get more. This does not indicate any substantial meat or fat supplies from the Ukraine. . . .

"The only direction she can gain substantial relief for the home front is to the southeast. If her armies could effect junction with the Japanese in the Indian Ocean by defeat of the United Nations in Persia or Egypt and India, they could open a new economic area from which great relief would come—rubber, metals, and oil.

"She could get food, particularly fats, fruit and sugar.

Japan: "Japan is an entirely different problem from the European Axis. Her home front at this time is the reverse of the European home fronts, for her civil population is very well supplied with necessities and generally in high spirits. She is still in the ascendant stages of total war. . . .

"Her great weakness is that all her conquests are like beads on a string. And the string is her merchant marine and its air and naval protection. . . . And if her sea transport be steadily crippled, she will start degeneration in munitions and raw materials on the home front.

Italy: "Attrition is likely to produce results on Italy sooner than upon Germany."

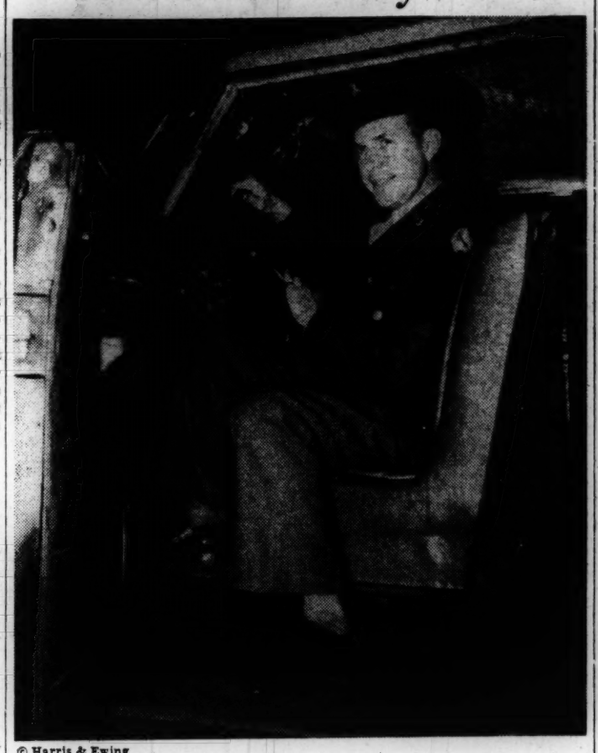
Conquered Democracies

"Over 200,000,000 people have been ravished, their men murdered, their women and children starved. . . .

"The Germans can save their people from famine by surrender. These people are helpless. . . .

"Food for the small democracies has a bearing on the whole future of freedom. . . . It is now also an American responsibility."

He's In the Army Now



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Monte Snyder, the President's Chauffeur

He is now in the United States Armed Forces with the rank of Master Sergeant. He has been the President's chauffeur for many years and will continue to drive for him.

Plea Made to Mine Locals

Continued from Page 1

to work, though none would predict whether their members would accept the decision. War Labor Board members indicated that the case might be sent to the President if the strike is not ended immediately. Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, has indicated the possibility of Government operation of the mines if necessary to get the coal out.

Union Dues and Hours

The strike over union dues has taken the spotlight temporarily away from Mr. Ickes' attempt to get all the coal mines of the country to go on a 42 instead of a 35-hour week.

The miners say they are protesting against having overtime paid only for the sixth day of work rather than for work on Saturday, as provided by President Roosevelt's overtime order.

It was indicated at Secretary Ickes' office this week that negotiations for the longer work week were progressing, though three months have passed since the longer hours were recommended by the Government and only a few mines in Pennsylvania and those on the West Coast have accepted the proposal.

Government plans to stock coal this spring and summer at war plants and for the many buildings on the East Coast that have converted from oil to coal are involved in the longer work week at the mines.

Emergency hard coal shipments have begun to roll to New England and the East Coast, but Mr. Ickes predicts the situation will remain acute until the strike is settled.

Negroes Are Charged With Dodging Draft

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16 (AP)—Seven Negro members of a cult described by E. E. Conroy, F. B. I. Chief in New Jersey, as identified with the Pro-Japanese Pacific Movement, have been arrested as Selective Service violators.

Mr. Conroy identified the leader of the group as Askew Thomas, alias Brother Reuben Israel, formerly associate head in the Newark Area of the Pacific Movement. Thomas and the six other bearded members of the House of Israel Cult were arrested within the past few days by F. B. I. agents and police of Harrison and Newark. All were held for Federal grand jury action by United States Commissioner William J. Bartholomew.

French Honor U. S. Ambulance Driver

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The American Field Service said Jan. 14 it had received word that John D. Dun, volunteer ambulance driver of Tucson, Ariz., had received the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre from the French Fighting Forces for extreme heroism in Libya.

The A. F. S. said that Mr. Dun, cattle rancher and formerly of the Toledo, Ohio, Times, maintained an all-night vigil last October over two ambulances filled with wounded which had become stuck in soft sand, right in the center of intensive shelling.

Mr. Dun saved the lives of 10 men—another was killed in his arms. When aid came, he supervised the evacuation of the wounded and the salvaging of the ambulances.

Chicago Bans New Film As Displaying Prejudice

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP) — The motion picture "Native Land," produced by Frontier Films, an independent New York firm, was banned from showing in Chicago by the police movie censor board.

"The picture shows up labor to be lily white, while capitalists and employers are shown as tyrannical," said Sergeant Joseph F. Healy, in charge of the Censor Board. "Topics like that are not proper during times like these when we are at war."

Reed Proposes 48-Hour Week For Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas announced today he will attempt to force an early Senate showdown on his bill for a 48-hour work week.

He told reporters he will "bring action to get a vote on the bill" when he returns within two weeks from a trip to investigate the fuel situation in the Midwest.

Senator Reed's measure would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so that time-and-a-half overtime pay for employees would start after 48 hours, instead of 40 hours, where there is no contract governing such pay.

Senator Reed disclosed that he purposely had kept his bill from going to the Committee on Education and Labor for consideration because he considered that Committee "the graveyard of all bills of this kind." He said the Committee pigeon-holed a similar bill introduced last January.

In this session, Senator Reed asked that his bill "lie on the table," where it now rests, subject to consideration on the floor whenever the sponsor thinks he has enough votes to pass it. He said he "fancied" the opposition would move to refer it to the Education and Labor Committee whenever it is called up.

"This is no panacea for the manpower question," he said. "But it is definitely my belief there is no answer to the manpower shortage except to get the entire country on the minimum of a 48-hour week.

"This is just the first step toward such a minimum 48-hour week. If the bill is passed, the way would be easier for further steps."

California Mines Vital Ores While Gold Output 'Coasts'

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's hills and mountains are producing chromium, manganese, and tungsten for guns, ships, and airplanes; mercury, copper, and magnesium for ammunition. Increased development and production of strategic and critical minerals is working toward filling the gap left when the State's $50,000,000 gold-mining industry was shelved for the war period.

The Division of Mines in the Ferry Building here is increasingly busy as professional and amateur prospectors bring in their finds or seek advice on ores found in the State and which are bringing ever greater values to the nation's war chest.

Gold production, which brought California its sobriquet "the Golden State," has not ceased entirely, but is merely coasting.

There is no "gold bloc" of national legislators to take the part of the valuable yellow metal, which is almost completely out of circulation around the world during the war, but which, it has been said, "will be the only strategic metal at the peace table."

Modest Appeal

California's gold-mining industry is making no plea that it be permitted to continue peacetime production and methods, but rather that it be permitted to maintain its properties at the lowest possible producing level.

Since gold often is produced with other minerals in combination which makes the mining operation possible, gold producers have won some relaxation of the Government's original nongold policy, and each mine or property is being judged on its merits in the matter of material priorities and manpower.

Henry G. Hubbard, mining engineer of the State Division of Mines, believes frozen prices, a wavering policy as to an excess profits tax, and a dearth of small loans for development of mineral claims, are holding back the mining industry of California and the West.

"Give the miner and prospector half a chance," he says, "and they will bring the full and tremendous force of the West's reservoir of strategic and critical minerals into activity most quickly, at this time when those minerals mean so much in terms of materials delivered at the battlefronts.

"The flaw in the taxing system, from the miner's point of view is that he is taxed as if he were building an institution of increasing value. Actually, each ton of ore removed from his workings reduces the value of his plant by just that much, for no ore body is limitless. The miner cannot expand operations or make costly explorations underground except on a generous margin of returns above cost.

"When taxes, such as the excess profits tax—now happily removed from mining operations—cut down his margin of returns above costs, the miner cannot avoid pinching down on his expansion program and also his explorations. When he does this the entire program of mineral production is bound to be curtailed."

Typical of mines which have ceased operations due to ceiling prices placed upon various metals, Mr. Hubbard points to the Walker Mine at the town of Walkermine, Plumas County, California. This was one of the limited number of straight copper-producing mines in California. The price ceiling on copper, even the 17-cents-a-pound ceiling established for new production, found Walker Mine in a situation that was untenable.

It had continued operations on a close margin for many years, while costly explorations proceeded on the hope of uncovering new and more valuable ore bodies. Although copper is greatly needed, Walker Mine could not continue. The town of Walkermine is virtually closed.

It is pointed out that copper companies in Canada are producing that metal for the United States Government on a cost plus basis. If the same basis had been applied to the Walker Mine, mining men say, it could have continued to produce copper and might have brought forth new and important ore discoveries.

State Also Aids

The Federal Government is providing aid for both miners and prospectors who can give evidence of probable values. This is in effect throughout the mineralized sections of the West.

In California the State Department of Natural Resources, through its Division of Mines, is giving all the aid it can in this field.

Recently there has been added to this dual system of encouragement to miners the Strategic Mineral Survey of the County Supervisors' Association of California.

California always has led the States in production of gold, with South Dakota second, and the Territory of Alaska third. Its leadership in mercury production, too, has been maintained for long, and this vital factor in munitions making is being produced in large quantities in the coastal mountains from the Oregon border as far south as Santa Barbara.

Chromium, mercury, manganese, and tungsten lead the production list of strategic minerals in California. Antimony, mica, quartz crystal, and tin are being produced, but not in such large proportions. Tin production is almost negligible, and yet there is tin, as has been proved, and with possibility of development.

Waves to Precede Navy Men 'Without Any Fuss or Feathers'

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—A man is a gentleman before he is a commissioned officer, the Navy has decided, and a woman is a lady before she is a Wave.

Therefore when the senior officer (male) indicates he wishes the junior officer (female) to precede him "then she is supposed to go without any fuss or feathers," in spite of normal military etiquette based on rank, it was stated in a Navy publicity release reprinted from a bulletin of the Bureau of Personnel Information.

The annoucement today cleared up the confusion attendant upon a member of the feminine arm of the service meeting a Navy officer of the opposite sex. Military procedure is in order unless the senior officer waives it in favor of the Wave—and that is because "military courtesy includes deference to women and because a senior's wish is an implied command," the release said.

In general, however, regulations and customs of the Navy apply to men and women alike. Juniors salute first, whether it is a male saluting a Wave or vice versa.

In the matter of Wave hats—the women did not know whether they were to follow the usual Navy custom of removing them in church, theaters or at mess—it has been decided that they are to be worn in conformance to civilian rather than military custom."

Still another knotty problem has been solved—addressing a senior Wave. They have been addressed as "Sir," "Ma'am," and "Miss."

"If the officer is being addressed by name, it should be Miss (or Mrs.) Jones, following the naval usage of addressing all officers of rank of Lieutenant Commander and under by that form," it was decided.

"If the officer is not being addressed by name, simply use the rank, 'aye, aye, Lieutenant,' or 'good morning, Lieutenant.' The usage thus follows the Marine Corps or Army Custom."

General policies relating to military courtesy toward and by Waves has been established on the basis that "the Navy has no intention of 'defeminizing' the women in the Service" and wants them treated with as much courtesy as is consistent with military practice, the Navy declared.

People of Hawaii Seek Relief From Oppressive Military Law

Continued from Page 1

ian source cited the following as illustrative:

There is no trial by jury in such courts.

Trials seldom last more than 30 minutes.

Copies of the charges are not given to the accused until he is standing before the judge. Then he must read them over hurriedly and plead guilty or not guilty.

Among the residents of Hawaii the impression is gaining that there is little justice in such courts, and that a plea of guilty will bring a lighter sentence than a plea of not guilty.

Acquittals are exetremely rare.

Persons are known to have been convicted and sentenced for nothing more serious than what the judge considered a violation of the "spirit" of a general order.

A liquor dealer recently caught in a mild violation of regulations was sentenced to five years at hard labor and his $22,000 stock was confiscated.

If a man fails to show up for work and fails to satisfy the military judge that he had adequate reason, he is fined for vagrancy.

"What we want," the Delegate explained "is not an end of martial law, but limitation of military rule to matters that directly concern the military, and a return of civilian affairs to the civilian authorities who know how to handle them.

"We want a return of the constitutional rights which we feel have been needlessly taken away from us."

He mentioned as an example of military handling of civilian affairs, a recent food crisis which, he said, arose after an Army officer had been put in charge of the Island's food production, replacing the civilian official.

"Food production fell off to such an extent under military direction that the Army was obliged to 'promote' the officer in charge and put a civilian expert in that office," he asserted.

"This is only one of many similar instances in which the military has attempted to do a job for which it was not fitted.

"Why should an Army officer be expected to raise carrots and beans?

"It is certainly not to the advantage of the United States' war effort to have fighting men saddled with the job of arranging curfews for dogs or collecting garbage in the city of Honolulu," Mr. Farrington continued.

"We feel it vital that they be relieved of these duties immediately and that civilian affairs be returned to civilians.

"Other American territories are likely to find themselves in somewhat the same strategical situation as Hawaii before this war is over. And unless it is made clear that the present military government of Hawaii is illegal, and contrary to the Constitution, other territories may find themselves with the same setup.

"We feel that such a system is a danger to our democracy and—in the case of the people of Hawaii—we feel that it endangers our future position as American citizens."

Glass Again Elected President Pro Tem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — Carter Glass, senior Senator from Virginia, was re-elected President pro tempore of the Senate Jan. 14 over the Republican nominee, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan.

Mr. Glass's name was offered by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, but Minority Leader Charles L. McNary immediately sent up a substitute motion to name Vandenberg. The Michigan lawmaker was rejected, 43 to 29, on a straight party vote. Senator McNary then seconded Mr. Glass's nomination, and the Virginian was elected by acclamation.

In quick routine action, the Senate re-elected Edwin A. Halsey as its Secretary, Leslie L. Biffle as Secretary to the Majority, Carl A. Loeffler as Secretary to the Minority, and the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris as Chaplain.

British Youths Send Soviet Soldiers Gifts

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Twenty-five thousand parcels are being sent to the men of the Russian Army this winter by the young people of Britain. Each contains comforts—warm gloves, combs, shaving equipment, jerseys, metal mirrors, soap and so on. A card of greeting is enclosed, signed by the young people sending the parcel.

It is hoped the packages will be in time to greet the 25th anniversary of the Russian Army on Feb. 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter are sponsoring the scheme, which is being organized by the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Committee.

Want to Give Your Automobile to U. S.?

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 16

You can't sell your car to the Government. But you can present it as a gift.

E. S. Ferguson, regional rationing executive of the OPA, said Jan. 13 that under the second War Powers Act the Treasury Department is authorized to accept or reject any gift made for a particular war purpose.

He said persons wishing to donate their cars should write the Bookkeeping and Warrants Section, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., giving the location and description of the auto.

Eggs at 15 Cents a Dozen From Coops in Back Yards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Painting a rosy picture of home-produced eggs at 15 cents a dozen, and an occasional low-cost broiler or fowl for the suburban dweller's dinner table, Lloyd M. Hallenbeck of Greendale-on-Hudson, N. Y., urged that small lots and back yards be used for the raising of a flock of 12 or 15 hens which would be a source of profit and entertainment.

This poultry fancier, the originator of the Buff Brahmas, spoke at the 95th annual Boston Poultry Show, and advised those with sufficient outdoor space to invest in such a small flock and produce food for victory.

Many persons have become discouraged over the output of their hens, he said. This is because they did not begin in a scientific way, he added. An initial outlay of $40 to $50 will buy a modern hen-coop, a hopper for feeding, a watering can with a filter, and 12 laying hens.

It costs about $1 a year to feed a hen the best quality of mixed grains, he continued. Food scraps from the table should be saved, for there is no better supplement to the grain ration than the variety offered in such scraps. Hens flourish on the tops of celery, carrots, lettuce, bread crumbs, and creamed corn and potatoes, he said.

Each hen, if well selected from good stock, will produce an average of 200 eggs a year. During good months, 12 hens will produce from eight to 10 eggs a day, and sometimes 12, and Mr. Hallenbeck considered 4½ dozen eggs a week from 12 hens a fair average. And at this rate, he estimated the cost of eggs produced in the suburban backyard at about 15 cents a dozen.

Experts at the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, have developed an efficient type of hen coop for the average suburban backyard, and several of these in various sizes were on display at the Boston Poultry Show.

New Mexico Sets Jan. 26 As General MacArthur Day

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 16 (AP)—Jan. 26, the birthday of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, will be observed as MacArthur Day in New Mexico.

Gov. John J. Dempsey proclaimed the observance yesterday, calling for special ceremonies in General MacArthur's honor as the Commander of the American troops, including more than 2,000 New Mexico soldiers, in the defense of the Philippines.

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A Saturday Page

Oxford and Cambridge Keep Ways Despite War

By G. F. Timpson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England, have made a unique contribution to higher education. They secure to the student a community life tempered by privacy, and give a close moral and intellectual supervision without crushing independence of spirit. How is this done, and how came it to be?

Both universities were originally groups of teachers who gathered students around them in church porches or inn rooms. Since the nobility and gentry despised learning, and the wealthy merchants had their sons educated at home, medieval university students were mostly the sons of yeoman farmers, artisans, and small tradesmen, who sought, by a university career, to gain positions in the church and the Civil Service, then recruited mainly from the clergy.

Lads of 14, far from home, with little money and no parents of influence to secure them protection, came to a city in which no provision was made for their well-being. During seven years of study they lodged in taverns and cheap lodging-houses, badly treated by their landlords, and engaged in unsupervised fierce battles among themselves and with the townsfolk. For over a century university life continued under these unsatisfactory conditions, though from about 1230 A. D. an effort was made to establish small "Halls" for students and to regulate lodgings.

Merton College

There were not wanting, however, men whose hearts throbbed for the needs of these lonely lads, and in the mind of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, there dawned a way to meet their needs. In 1276 he built and established at Oxford a unique institution of learning—Merton College—which was so successful that it became the model for all subsequent work at both Oxford and Cambridge, where the College of Peterhouse, consciously modeled on Merton, was established within 10 years.

Merton College was designed to secure for students protection from rapacious townsfolk, close moral and intellectual supervision, good food, good housing, recreation, and every opportunity for spiritual and intellectual growth. Within strong walls, to be entered only by a well-guarded gateway, were lodgings for students and tutors, gardens, a noble chapel, library, and dining hall, with an adequate kitchen and buttery.

Instead of housing the students in dormitories, or in rooms leading off a noisy corridor, Walter de Merton gave to each student two rooms—a study and a tiny bedchamber—with a massive front door which he could lock against intruders. This door opened onto a staircase leading to an open quadrangle. The student therefore had a private home, yet easy access to his comrades.

The master and tutors had to be unmarried men in holy orders, who could live in the college and devote their whole time to their pupils. So strongly established did this tradition become that it lasted at both universities for over 600 years. Only in 1881 was the rule of celibacy relaxed for College Fellows, and to this day, many of them actually reside in college, in constant touch with their students.

Twenty to Thirty Colleges

Today there are between 20 and 30 colleges at each university. Each student has an intellectual and also a moral tutor, who supervise his work and his life respectively; while the Dean of each college, and the proctors of the university, also watch over the conduct of undergraduates. Such a system might be tyrannical; actually it is so administered as to encourage the spirit of intellectual research and independent thought, and a generous freedom of conduct within firmly defined limits.

The college system devised by Walter de Merton posited education as founded on religion, and made religious devotion a basic factor in daily life. This tradition has held right down the centuries, and though since 1878 the opening of Oxford and Cambridge to men of all creeds or none has lessened the regular daily attendance at the (Anglican) college chapels, both universities are still centers of deep religious influence, carefully fostered by the various denominations. In the course of history there have been periods in which the religious life of the universities was purely formal, but the true spirit has constantly flamed anew. It was at Oxford that John Wyclif, Master of Balliol College, first lit the torch of religious freedom. The Reformation in England drew its inspirations from both universities; Puritanism found an intellectual home in Cambridge; it was at Oxford that the Wesleys were first called Methodists. In the last half-century the religious sense of the universities has promoted and supported many sincere movements for social reform and missionary activity. Constantly challenged and sometimes overlooked, the leaven of spirituality continues to exert a mighty influence on the two great centers of English learning.

Along with the public high schools the private secondary schools of the United States are speeding up their courses, emphasizing mathematics and the sciences, often offering meteorology, map reading, and pre-flight training. These are two students and the science master, Philip H. Shaw, at Wilbraham Academy. Wilbraham is one of the old New England academies. It began last fall its 125th anniversary year.

Through the Editor's Window

No Cultural Blackout Necessary

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you are at the steering paddle of a canoe and the fellow up ahead in the bow leans suddenly to the right, you immediately throw your weight a bit to the left to keep balance. It's the same in a sailboat. In a stiff wind that tips a light craft way over, its gay crew of amateur sailors quickly perch along the opposite side like a row of starlings on a wire.

Today, in the deeps of an all-out war effort, the emphasis in our schools is strongly in the direction of mathematics and the sciences, of mechanics courses and vocational training for specific tasks. The valiant educator who rises to defend the liberal arts finds himself in the minority. The secondary school that has done a significant job of awakening its boys and girls to cultural opportunities and appreciations, sorrowfully but of course willingly puts aside most of this effort for the duration and sends its teachers to take refresher courses in mathematics.

We are fighting for our right to pursue in freedom cultural and liberal arts interests; but for the present, as we all know, the war must be won, and our armed forces need far more effectual mathematics and science teaching than, alas, we have given boys and girls in our schools. So the sciences and technologies have their day. At the same time, we parents and educators know deep down in our hearts that the arts must not be permanently discarded. They were worth bringing into our experience and into the experience of children, they belong there, and ways must be found to keep them there.

* * *

Not that it hurts anyone to know more mathematics. Quite the contrary. If I may cite my own case, I majored in English and history in college, have always loved literature and the arts—but took all the mathematics my college had in its catalogue plus one course it did not even list. Furthermore if I had to wipe out any of those college courses they would not be mathematics. It seems to me, rather, that most people don't take enough mathematics to win the good from it. Arithmetic is concise and clean, but so-called higher mathematics takes one into realms of pure and stimulating thought. The smattering of elementary mathematics most people had in school is like taking only a year of Latin grammar instead of staying on until one can read and really enjoy Horace.

As Dr. Marston Morse, president of the American Mathematical Society, says in the January Scientific Monthly: "Mathematics is an art as well as a science," and "since the time of Plato mathematicians have valued it as such." The ancient Greeks would know what he means. They knew that the sciences and the arts were not opposed to one another but that together they made for balance. Perhaps out of this war, education—now drenched in the one almost to the exclusion of the other—may come forth with a better balance than it has ever had before.

* * *

In the meanwhile, during what the Headmaster of Wilbraham Academy calls "the cultural blackout," we must keep burning the light within. Our shades may be drawn, but this does not mean that the arts, the social sciences, the crafts and all similar enriching aspects of life we have so happily included in one way or another in modern educational experience are not to be kept up.

It does mean, though, that since the schools haven't the time to do it, the home must find the time and the interest. In Britain they are reading great books, and my own hometown public library, I noted yesterday, is busier than ever, full of special shelves and suggestions for enriching hours spent at home. In parts of the United States singing groups have formed again. Hobby workshops belong in more basements, music of even the simplest sort can become a part of family life. Reading aloud is wonderful enjoyment—as a group of us neighbors have recently proved; and knitting, sewing, clay modeling or some craft can go forward at the same time.

Both individually and as members of families we have the responsibility and opportunity, during this war, of deepening cultural roots, that we may nourish these very riches of appreciation and expression we have long counted the inalienable right of free peoples.

The Private School and the War

By Charles L. Stevens

Headmaster of Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.

Excerpts from a speech delivered at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Many of our problems in secondary school education; many of the adjustments to be faced; many of the needs to be met, during and after this war crisis, are essentially the same for both public and independent schools.

I want to illustrate my first point by telling you of a personal experience. In the summer of 1937 I took a group of my students to Alaska. We flew some 8,000 miles over this sparsely settled, frontier country. On our return trip we took the narrow gauge train from Whitehorse, Yukon territory, to Juneau. It led a winding path up the Cheechako Trail over the Alaskan Range through White Pass about 8,000 feet above sea level. At White Pass we left the train and climbed a short distance to the top of the Continental Divide. There we saw a small spring bubbling forth its clear, cold water.

As it flowed from its orifice it divided, a portion running away on either side of the Continental Divide. Part of the water went to the east and part to west of a large rock. The portion that went to the east flowed a distance of about 23 miles and emptied into the Gulf of Alaska. The portion that went to the west flowed nearly 3,000 miles through the meandering course of the Yukon River finally emptying into Bering Sea. There at the top of the Continental Divide, by just a simple motion of the hand, one could direct the course the water was to flow.

Avoid Cultural Blackout

It is not so simple when dealing with mind and heart of a boy or girl. You can not use merely the motion of your hand. They have . . . the power to choose. We must therefore, not allow a cultural blackout in America during these trying days when schools and colleges are adjusting their curriculums to meet the needs of this war effort. We have these boys and girls at the most plastic years of their lives. Those values which grow from the study of the humanities must be preserved. We must not lose sight of the basic assumption that the chief aim of our secondary schools should be the preparation for life in a peaceful, freedom-loving world.

Another assumption is that in this present crisis, we must offer courses of specialized training. We shall have to abandon preparation for, as well as instruction in, liberal arts courses. Liberal arts is substantially out for the duration. It is one of the war casualties. We may find, however, that the drastic changes proposed will prove to have a wholesome and virile effect upon our curriculum. At our school we are offering pre-flight courses in meteorology, map reading and interpretation, radio communications and are to offer other courses as suggested by the educational division of the armed forces.

We should and I believe will retain during this war period our long standing framework of English, history, mathematics, foreign languages, natural science, but with greatly shifted emphasis. Mathematics and science courses are being revised to meet war needs. We can not be concerned with the sanctity of the curriculum, if we are to make our maximum contribution to this all-out effort.

Improve Language Teaching

I believe our instruction in foreign language will be greatly improved. What do I mean? No doubt we shall need many leaders in industry and government who are qualified to speak Spanish, French, and German. To meet this need our instruction in these and other foreign languages will become more functional. Ability to use a well-rounded vocabulary in speaking and reading will be stressed rather than spending much useless time, as we do at present, on learning the rules of grammar.

A third assumption of equal importance is that every boy should have sufficient training to secure his secondary school diploma and gain his admission to college before induction into the armed forces, if that be his goal.

Experiences from the last war show that, if a boy does not have his secondary school diploma before he is called into the service, he may be impairing his whole civilian life. On the contrary if he does graduate from a secondary school and secure his admission to college, the young soldier may and more probably will go from the army camp to college at the conclusion of the war.

The plan to call all qualified young men to service in the armed forces before completing their education will best meet the needs and traditions of America. However it is my belief that a way will be found whereby our young men may be allowed to complete the secondary school unit of education.

At Wilbraham Academy we are meeting this need by accelerating our program, thus enabling our students to complete their secondary school course in three years instead of the peacetime program of four years.

Early Lessons in Sociology

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canaan, Connecticut

May I express appreciation for the fine letter from Mrs. B. S. H. of Buffalo, in which she tells about her son's learning of labor conditions through helping with the bean harvest? Those of us who know such conditions realize how important it is for the truth about them to be known, especially among the generation which soon will be voting and working in the business and industrial world. I feel strongly, and shall try to impress upon my own son, that the children now growing up will have a great contribution to make toward the building of the brave new world we all are looking forward to.

My son's first lesson in sociology came in the first grade when he learned that not all children had warm mittens, rubbers, or raincoats; that some had never used crayons or played with blocks; that some had no thermos bottles, and only meager lunches, without any sweets. Peter promptly remedied the latter fault so far as one child is concerned, and each day shared his sweets with him, and I have pointed out that eventually something must be done to equalize our economic system, and give such children greater security. It is our task, I feel, not to emphasize the facts of poverty, but also not to let our Peters and our Pattys grow callous to them as they get older and more accustomed to those half-empty lunchboxes.

These are the children who will have much to do with economic and sociological progress tomorrow, and so we must plant in them today the seeds of that progress. In our home this planting consists largely of teaching the following: homely thrift and the wise use (with no waste or avoidable destruction) of food, clothing, energy, and time; social equality and racial tolerance (pointing out the responsibility inherent in the possession of special talents or privileges); and the basic, necessary principles of world peace. This latter is difficult in a time of war. We collect scrap, buy war stamps, conserve in all ways. Our Daddy is helping to build submarines. But we still feel, and want Peter to know, that world peace is always our goal and that the present war has been forced upon us, is not of our seeking.

(Mrs.) E. V. D.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.—Education Editor

Easy Steps to Correct English

The Timeless Present; Active and Passive Voice

31st of 50 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Which Is Correct This	or That?
1. Roy said that a good name *is* a sound inheritance.	1. Roy said that a good name *was* a sound inheritance.
2. Who said that industry *is* the parent of success?	2. Who said that industry *was* the parent of success?

The correct sentences are at the left.

An Established Truth

Any established truth, that is, a statement always true, is expressed correctly in the present tense (not in the past tense). Putting such a statement into the past would be inferring that a truth was true in the past but is not true today.

Let us express an established truth in what is called the *timeless* present:

1. My father taught me that order *is* heaven's first law. (Correct.)

2. My father taught me that order *was* heaven's first law.

(Incorrect, because this sentence implies that after my father had taught me this truth, I learned differently!)

Exercise 1

Please underscore the correct word.

Caution: An established truth may be *introduced* by a verb in the past tense; nevertheless, the truth itself is stated in the present tense.

1. Professor Nye reminded us that brevity (is, was) the soul of wit.

2. Many times I have been told that two wrongs (did not, do not) make a right.

3. Who wrote, "A thing of beauty (was, is) a joy forever"?

4. The lecturer stated that dispatch (was, is) the soul of efficiency.

5. Our instructor informed us that green (was, is) a pleasing color to see in quantity.

Active Voice—Passive Voice

Verbs have two voices: *active* and *passive*. The *active* voice means that the *subject* is *acting;* that is, the subject is the *doer*. The *passive* voice (another name for *inactive*) means that the subject is not the doer but the *receiver* of the action; that is, the subject is acted upon.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. Dick wrote a letter. (The subject *Dick* is doing the acting.)	1. A letter was written. (The subject *letter* is not doing the acting but is acted upon.
2. The natives planted rice. (The subject *natives* is doing the acting.)	2. Rice was planted. (The subject *rice* is acted upon.)

Exercise 2

After each sentence write **A** for active voice, or **P** for passive voice.

1. "Every one can navigate in fine weather."
2. "Tall trees catch much wind."
3. A song was sung.
4. The message was delivered.
5. "The muses love the morning."

Caution in the Use of Voices

Careful speakers and writers prefer the *active* voice because this voice is clear and forceful. However, they use the *passive* voice when for some reason they *avoid naming* the actor.

1. A child was left on our doorstep. (Passive voice.)

If you have started to use the active voice in a sentence, keep it throughout the sentence—unless you have a reason for changing. This change from the active to the passive is called a *shift in voices* and should be avoided.

1. We climbed a winding, mountainous path and finally reached the highest peak. (Active voice; correct.)

2. We climbed a winding, mountainous path and finally the highest peak was reached. (To be avoided because it is a shift from *active* to *passive*.)

3. Perry enjoys painting and spends almost every afternoon in his studio. (Active voice; correct.)

4. Perry enjoys painting and almost every afternoon is spent in his studio. (A shift in voices to be avoided.)

Exercise 3

Change (silently or audibly) every passive voice to the active.

1. We climbed a dangerous, mountain path and finally the very summit was attained.

2. In 1833 Emerson visited Europe where Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Carlyle were met by him.

3. Ralph Waldo Emerson began his studies at the public grammar school, and four years later the Latin School was attended.

4. In his youth Dave expresses courage, and later in life great tenacity of purpose was expressed by him.

Conclusion: The present tense displays its superiority! We have learned: to express permanent truths in the present tense; also, to avoid the needless shifting from the *active* voice to the *passive*.

For several lessons you will be exploring the land of verbs.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1 (All permanent truths): 1—is; 2—do not; 3—is; 4—is; 5—is.

Exercise 2: 1—A; 2—A; 3—P; 4—P; 5—A.

Exercise 3: 1—. . . and finally attained the very summit; 2—where he met . . .; 3—he attended the Latin School; 4—and later in life he expressed great tenacity. . . .

Lesson 32 will appear in the News Columns Tuesday.

A Dramatized Scrap Drive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boys and girls of the Sioux and Assinniboine Indian tribes, who are students at the Fort Kipp Indian School in Montana, really know how to put on a scrap drive. In co-operation with the local 4-H club, their scrap drive took the form of an old-time Indian hunting party. A scout on horseback went ahead to spot the scrap and to contact people who had scrap to donate. The scout then rode back to the wagons that rolled in swiftly over the prairie from all directions to collect their loot. An old battered wash tub served as a war drum as the boys and girls with wagons piled high paraded through the surrounding communities.

Negroes in the Movies And on the Radio

Negroes are to be given an increasingly prominent part in motion pictures and radio. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has obtained a promise from Hollywood production men that they will give a more honest portrayal of the Negro. Both NBC and CBS have promised to add Negro musicians to their orchestra personnel. Colored musicians will play as individual groups and as regular members of staff orchestras on sustaining programs. Formerly Negroes were not only barred from orchestras but with some exceptions were excluded from commercial programs.

The News Letter

The Stars

I sat upon the beach
Watching the stars go by.
They look like flowers
Without a stem.

Robert F.,
Luther Burbank Elementary School

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The Home Forum

Man's Measureless Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SCRIPTURES RECORD God's bestowal of dominion upon man. Because the materiality which seems to obscure Spirit is widely accepted as binding and real, people generally, however, put aside the Scriptural statement as not meant for them. Yet, referring to his own proof that the knowledge of God opens wide the door to spiritual dominion, the great Teacher, Christ Jesus, lifted the truth above the impractical in his saying (John 13:17), **"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."**

Christianity, as Jesus taught it, assures us that God's infinite goodness is always here to sustain us. It shows that spiritual qualities actually constitute true selfhood. Goodness, intelligence, confidence, love, and the like, when known as God-given, become manifest in proof of our divine heritage.

* * *

With Jesus' acceptance of God as omnipotent came the inevitable demand to demonstrate his spiritual sonship in evidence that God is the divine Principle of active goodness. Our Master showed how effective, even to healing the sick and feeding multitudes, is the avowal that God is Love when coupled with the inspiriting realization that man is not material but spiritual, hence manifesting good endlessly. He likewise indicated the folly of letting a merely theoretical belief in God permit daily life to lack the amenities which prove that **"we know what we worship"** (John 4:22).

* * *

Christian Science, interpreting as thoroughly practical Christ Jesus' simple teachings, has introduced the word "Principle" as a synonym for Deity, because it clearly defines the fixed relationship which obtains between God and His creation. This word "Principle" becomes beautiful with meaning for one who learns from it that the real man, in God's likeness, is necessarily governed by God. The human view of man as material and subject to frailty is a limited, false concept; spiritual qualities characterize the man God knows. Christian Science lifts the burden of materiality from human shoulders by pointing to the mental nature of human experience and by showing that no concept need be accepted as real unless it is in accord with God's goodness.

Spiritual qualities, therefore, are not merely the better part of one's selfhood. They really comprise its entirety. Through the study of Christian Science, as set forth in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, we learn to hold to the unity of God and man as perfect cause and perfect effect. If we consecratedly endeavor to know our true selfhood as God's image, we find that nothing has power to hinder our realization of the goodness, health, and joy with which God abundantly blesses the man of His making.

* * *

As it would be vain for one wanting to be an engineer to claim himself a mathematician because he regarded trigonometry and calculus as important, although he had never studied them, so the Christian Scientist realizes that no merely theoretical grasp of the fact of man's likeness to God may excuse neglect to practice its implications in daily life.

Christianity challenges the individual to let spiritual illumination dispel the shadows which fear, conventional materialism, and all limited beliefs cast athwart his thinking. The Christian's task is to watch thought to see that confidence in God and the fact of man's oneness with Him hold uncontested sway. Thus he is enabled to rule out selfishness, dread of disease, and such degrading tendencies as gossip, dishonesty, greed, and sensuality. When these have no foothold in thought, they bear no fruit in experience.

Christian Science never fails, though we may sometimes fail to measure up to its high standard. On the contrary, it encourages us to put to proof the fact that because materiality is a misconception of reality, its confines can be escaped, even if we seem to have long been imprisoned therein. In her chief book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy offers us this wise counsel (p. 485): **"Emerge gently from matter into Spirit. Think not to thwart the spiritual ultimate of all things, but come naturally into Spirit through better health and morals and as the result of spiritual growth."**

* * *

As the flower enfolded in the bud responds to the sun's warmth by blooming, so the untarnished realities of spiritual selfhood appear as thought insists that only the Godlike is real. Contrary material evidences may always be repudiated without compunction, for the physical senses are never accurate. How promptly one learns this lesson as he turns from self-absorption and thinks of his true individuality as made to express good! Many have been speedily healed of dire diseases by coming to understand God as the endless Giver of good, and of their true selves as reflecting and expressing good always.

The man of God's making is not subject to fate, disease, chance, and circumstance. His true status is perfection, for man is the reflection of God, who gave dominion to man. Our Master prayed (John 17:5), **"O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was,"** and Christian Science shows that this was not a petition for something lost, but a yearning to realize that God's glory is ever revealed in man. And Jesus proved this true, proved it for all time, in a manner calculated to teach us that we share in the full possibility of demonstrating man's measureless dominion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE LADIES OF THE HSIANG FROM THE 'NINE ODES' OF CH'U YUAN": *A Chinese Painting From the Sung Dynasty*

THIS SUNG DYNASTY painting by an unknown artist accompanies two odes to the "Ladies of the Hsiang" by Ch'u Yuan, one of the earliest and most famous of Chinese poets, who lived at the close of the fourth century B. C. All *Nine Odes* have been illustrated in a beautiful manuscript-scroll of the twelfth century, now in the Boston Museum, which happily combines in the poems, in the writing of the Chinese characters, and in the paintings, the three arts universally loved in China.

These poems are songs of an enchanted world, invoking with delightful and chimerical fancy the invisible spirits who peopled the air, the hill, and streams. The "Ladies of the Hsiang" were once princesses of ancient legend who had become nymphs of the River Hsiang. Their odes are like a song of Ariel, other-worldly and melancholy. They rehearse the poet's longing and search for these lovely and elusive beings. He hears the music of the flutes and their inviting voices and follows them into their fairy realm. Their home in the water would have,

"The walls of iris, the court of purple shells,
The hall carpeted with pepper seed,
The ridge beam of cassia, the rafter of orchid,
The eaves of magnolia, the chamber of saf-flower;
Tying creeping fig, I shall make the curtains,
Weaving shredded sweet grass, I shall make the mats,
White jade shall be their weights;
Wild orchids shall be our perfume,
Irises shall thatch the lotus house,
And all about shall be asarums . . . "

The Lady of the Hsiang goes "northward on a flying dragon" and the poet pursues her in a boat of scented wood with an iris leaf for an oar. His search is far afield and in vain. The younger sister comes, but his eyes "behold her not." Both songs end with the same mournful refrain in which he laments his loss, offering each nymph gifts which he casts into the water and marsh-flowers he has gathered.

The painter, however, has pictured for us the "Ladies" whom the poet sought and could not find. With a gentle and wistful grace, they linger by the empty shore under the gnarled pines. The painting has the same imaginative and haunting beauty which the sad, strange poems evoke.

A. R. H.

For Delight

Seeing the grasses' crust of rime,
Whereof the sun will soon partake,
And leave no silver crumb to time—
I crave—for some far dreamer's sake,
Such vivid thoughts of silver-white
As hungry years shall not presume
To touch; such food for his delight
As avid years dare not consume.

ELIZABETH CRAWFORD YATES

De onmetelijke Heerschappij van den Mensch

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE HEILIGE SCHRIFT maakt melding van de heerschappij, die God den mensch heeft geschonken. Doordat men echter algemeen het stoffelijke, dat den Geest schijnt te verduisteren, als onmisbaar en werkelijk beschouwt, slaan de menschen gewoonlijk geen acht op deze Bijbelsche verklaring, in de meening dat zij niet voor hen bedoeld kon zijn. En dit niettegenstaande Christus Jezus, onze groote Leeraar, ons deze waarheid heeft voorgehouden als practisch en uitvoerbaar, toen hij zeide: „Indien gij deze dingen weet, zalig zijt gij zoo gij ze doet" (Joh. 13:17), en hiermede verwees hij allen naar de bewijzen, door hem geleverd, dat alleen een kennen van God de deur naar de geestelijke heerschappij wijd zal openen.

Het Christendom, zooals Jezus dit onderwees, geeft ons de verzekering, dat Gods oneindige goedheid altijd aanwezig is om ons te ondersteunen. Het toont aan, dat de ware zelfheid inderdaad uit geestelijke eigenschappen bestaat. Wanneer goedheid, intelligentie, vertrouwen, liefde, enz. door ons als gaven Gods worden erkend, zullen zij als de bewijzen van ons goddelijk erfdeel in ons zichtbaar worden.

* * *

Daar Jezus het feit aanvaardde, dat God almachtig is, was het onvermijdelijk, dat hij zijn geestelijk zoonschap moest aantoonen, om te bewijzen, dat God het goddelijk Beginsel van alle werkingen van het goede is. Door de zieken te genezen en de menigte te voeden, bewees onze Meester de krachtdadigheid zijner openlijke verklaring, dat God Liefde is, wanneer deze verklaring samengaat met het bezieling gevende besef, dat de mensch niet stoffelijk, maar geestelijk is en daardoor het goede in oneindigheid tot uitdrukking brengt. Hij wees eveneens op de dwaasheid een louter theoretische beschouwing omtrent God te aanvaarden en toe te staan, dat de liefelijkheden, die er het bewijs van zijn dat „wij aanbidden wat wij weten" (Joh. 4:22), in ons dagelijksch leven ontbreken.

* * *

De Christelijke Wetenschap zet uiteen, dat de eenvoudige leeringen van Christus Jezus volkomen practisch uitvoerbaar zijn, en zij heeft het woord „Beginsel" als een synoniem voor de Godheid ingevoerd, omdat dit woord op duidelijke wijze de onverbrekelijke verwantschap, die tusschen God en Zijn schepping bestaat, aantoont. Dit woord „Beginsel" krijgt een schoone beteekenis voor hem, die er door leert, dat de ware mensch, die Gods gelijkenis is, uiteraard door God wordt bestuurd. Te gelooven, dat de mensch stoffelijk is en aan zwakheid onderworpen, is een menschelijke zienswijze, een eindige, beperkte opvatting, terwijl de mensch, dien God kent, door geestelijke eigenschappen wordt gekenmerkt. De Christelijke Wetenschap heft den last der stoffelijkheid van de schouders der menschen, doordat zij op den gedachtelijken aard van menschelijke ondervindingen wijst en laat zien, dat geen enkel denkbeeld als werkelijk behoeft te worden beschouwd, tenzij dit in overeenstemming met Gods goedheid is.

Het is niet alleen maar het beste deel van 's menschen zelfheid dat uit geestelijke eigenschappen bestaat; in werkelijkheid vormen deze zijn geheele zelfheid. Door de studie van de Christelijke Wetenschap, die door Mary Baker Eddy ontdekt, gegrondvest en in haar boeken duidelijk uiteengezet is, leeren wij hoe vast te houden aan het feit van de eenheid van God en den mensch als een volmaakte oorzaak en een volmaakt gevolg. Wanneer wij met toegewijden ijver onze ware zelfheid als Gods gelijkenis trachten te kennen, bevinden wij, dat niets ons vermogen in den weg kan staan, de goedheid, gezondheid en vreugde te beseffen, waarmede God op zulk een overvloedige wijze den mensch zegent, dien Hij heeft geschapen.

* * *

Evenals het ijdel zou zijn voor hem, die ingenieur wil worden, te beweren, dat hij een mathematicus is, omdat hij trigonometrie en rekenkunde als zeer belangrijke vakken beschouwt, ofschoon hij deze nooit heeft bestudeerd, zoo beseft de beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap dat een louter theoretische kennis van het feit, dat de mensch de gelijkenis van God is, geen verontschuldiging mag zijn om de toepassing van deze Wetenschap in het dagelijksch leven te verwaarloozen.

Het Christendom eischt, dat een ieder door geestelijke verlichting de schaduwen die door vrees, conventioneele stoffelijkheid en alle beperkende geloofsels over zijn denken worden geworpen, zal uitbannen. De taak van den Christen is zijn gedachten te bewaken en toe te zien, dat zijn vertrouwen in God en in het feit van 's menschen eenheid met God door niets aan het wankelen kan worden gebracht. Hierdoor is hij in staat zelfzucht, vrees voor ziekte en omlaagtrekkende eigenschappen, zooals kwaadspreken, oneerlijkheid, hebzucht en zinnelijkheid uit te roeien. Wanneer deze eigenschappen geen rustplaats in de gedachte vinden, zullen zij in de menschelijke ondervindingen geen vruchten voortbrengen.

De Christelijke Wetenschap faalt nooit, al mogen wij somtijds falen aan haar hoogen maatstaf te voldoen. Deze Wetenschap moedigt ons aan het feit proefondervindelijk te bewijzen, dat wij aan de banden der stoffelijkheid, in weerwil van den langen tijd dat wij er schijnbaar door gekluisterd waren, kunnen ontkomen, omdat de stoffelijkheid een misvatting is van de werkelijkheid. In haar belangrijkste werk, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], geeft Mrs. Eddy ons deze wijze raadgeving (blz. 485): „Kom zachtkens uit de stof in den Geest. Denk niet, dat gij de geestelijke voleinding aller dingen kunt tegenhouden, maar gij moet u op natuurlijke wijze, door een betere gezondheid, een beteren levenswandel en als het gevolg van geestelijken groei, tot den Geest verheffen."

* * *

Zooals een bloem, nog in knop besloten, zich naar de zonnewarmte keert en ontluikt, zoo worden de vlekkelooze werkelijkheden van de geestelijke zelfheid zichtbaar, wanneer men in zijn denken er in blijft volharden, dat slechts datgene, wat op God gelijkt, werkelijk is. De hiermede in strijd zijnde getuigenissen der stof kunnen wij zonder gewetensbezwaren verwerpen, want het getuigenis der lichamelijke zinnen is nooit in overeenstemming met de waarheid. Met welk een zekerheid leert men deze les, indien men ophoudt zich in zijn eigen persoonlijkheid te verdiepen en aan zijn ware individualiteit begint te denken, die geschapen is om het goede tot uitdrukking te brengen! Velen zijn snel van ernstige kwalen genezen, zoodra zij begonnen te begrijpen dat God de oneindige Gever van het goede is en dat hun ware zelfheid altijd het goede weerspiegelt en tot uitdrukking brengt.

De mensch, door God geschapen, is niet aan noodlot, ziekte, toeval en omstandigheden onderworpen. Zijn ware toestand is volmaaktheid, want de mensch is de weerspiegeling van God, die hem heerschappij heeft gegeven. Onze Meester bad: „Verheerlijk mij, Gij Vader, bij Uzelven, met de heerlijkheid, die ik bij U had eer de wereld was" (Joh. 17:5). De Christelijke Wetenschap toont aan, dat deze woorden geen verzoek inhielden voor het herstel van iets, dat verloren was gegaan, maar een diep verlangen uitdrukten naar de volkomen verwezenlijking van de waarheid, dat de heerlijkheid Gods in alle eeuwigheid in den mensch wordt geopenbaard. Jezus heeft dit bewezen en hij bewees het voor alle tijden, op een wijze, die er op berekend was ons te leeren, dat wij ten volle aan deze mogelijkheid deel hebben—de mogelijkheid het bewijs te geven van de onmetelijke heerschappij van den mensch.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

With All Masks

ALL MY LIFE I have been haunted with the idea that the poet should know all classes of men as one of themselves, that he should combine the greatest possible knowledge of the speech and circumstances of the world. Fifteen or twenty years ago I remember longing, with this purpose, to disguise myself as a peasant and wander through the West, and then to ship as sailor. But when one shrinks from all business with a stranger, and is unnatural with all who are not intimate friends, because one underrates or overrates unknown people, one cannot adventure forth. The artist grows more and more distinct, more and more a being in his own right as it were, but more and more loses grasp of the always more complex world. Some day setting out to find knowledge, like some pilgrim to the Holy Land, he will become the most romantic of characters. He will play with all masks.—From The Autobiography of WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS. (New York: Macmillan.)

A Small Moment From the Past

WHENEVER I READ of the Commandos and their doings, I remember a poem, a very old poem in Old Irish.

Over a thousand years ago, the Scandinavians, like the Commandos, took to the sea. But, unlike the Commandos, they went out to ravage, not to rescue and redeem. Led by their jarls, these great-thighed men with arms like oars sailed their galleys to the Irish coast, carrying terror to the Irish people.

* * *

One winter evening, when the wind howled without the tower in which he worked, tearing at the slates of the roof, an Irish monk sat cosily working over a manuscript, in an Irish monastery before a wood fire. It was a manuscript of Priscian, the sixth-century Latin grammarian, whose name is remembered in a phrase; for "to break Priscian's head" still passes current for "to commit a grammatical error." As he conned his Priscian over his candle, with his white cat beside him, this monk thought of the Finn-galls and the Dubh-galls, names by which the Irish distinguished the fair from the dark invaders who stole cattle and the goods of monasteries, and devastated the land. They had invaded the Orkneys and the Hebrides; they had set the Abbot of Iona and his monks fleeing to Downpatrick with the relics of the great-souled St. Columba. Such pagans had no reverence for learning or for the things of God.

Sitting before his book, the monk thought of the men from Scandinavia, the land of the Vikings, and the ruin they had spread through Ireland. What if they should come tonight? They would steal Old Muley, his little silk-flanked cow, and tear up his beloved Priscian to light their fires.

* * *

Then he heard the wind scream in the tower, over the trees, and through the narrowed space between the arch of the bridge and the swollen stream. He knew the Norsemen would not come that night. Then out of his thankfulness he made a little poem, a single quatrain of four lines, writing it out in the margin of the Priscian. This is the English of what he wrote in Old Irish:

Sharp is the wind to-night;
It ruffles the white hair of the seas:
I fear not the coursing over the open sea
By the fierce warriors from Scandinavia.

He made that poem and later he closed his Priscian, covered the seed of the fire with ashes, and carried his candle up the circular stone steps to bed. Then, sometime later, he or another of the wandering Irish monks bore the Priscian and its marginal quatrain across the seas to the abbey founded in the seventh century in Switzerland by the Irish missionary, St. Gall. A story-book might say it was carried there by the pious hands of St. Gall himself. But that is unlikely, for the Scandinavians did not take to ravaging by sea until about the year eight hundred.

* * *

Somehow that single quatrain—the vividness of the situation it evokes, the miracle of its preservation—remains in my mind, speaks to me more eloquently of the early Middle Ages than other, mightier monuments. It is one thing to read that in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries Ireland was the most cultivated country in Western Europe; that, in those centuries, the great Irish monastery schools trained the scholars of Europe, as centuries later did the great universities of Paris and Oxford and Bologna. It is one thing to read of Ireland's Golden Age and the Norse invasions which began the breakup of that learning and the destruction of its monuments. It is a much more exciting experience to think of that monk in his cell, dreading the Scandinavians who threatened the treasures of his monastery.

He was probably a modest monk, not one of the great clerics like the Irish Abbot of Iona, who wrote in the Latin of the church, despising the homespun native idiom. No, our monk wrote in Irish, the language he had learned at his mother's knee, the language he had lisped and cried in, the language of his race.

By so doing, he made immortal one small moment out of the past.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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Fair Warning

(Weather Wisdom by the Sea)

One thin, deceptive silver whine
Came coiling down the chimney flue,
A ghost of nothing, drawn so fine,
You scarcely heard, you hardly knew
Its presence there—and yet it meant
The first, far warning of the snow,

Melodious and innocent
As if a pixie piccolo
Were tootling on a moonlit mead;
But if the tune turned like a cry,
Within the chimney's throat—take heed,
The storm's already driving high!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Congress' Role in the Battle of Dollars ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

I was on Capital Hill the day Congress reassembled last week. Every seat in both chambers was filled and policemen were controlling the excess crowds of people who wanted to get into the galleries. On the day President Roosevelt gave his annual message there was one of the greatest jams that Congress has seen for a long time.

I went up to Congress again this week. Neither the Senate nor the House chamber was filled and in the galleries only a moderate number of visitors were present. In the half-filled Senate it was noticeable that all the new members were on hand. They are obviously learning the ropes. But in general the crowds that heralded the arrival of a brand new Congress at a dramatic point in the war, very quickly tapered off.

Such a development is probably symbolic, rather than important of itself. The new Congress has hardly organized as yet and no major debate has started. But it indicates to some degree the difficulty Congress has in keeping the spotlight upon itself in the midst of war. It simply is a fact that most of the great decisions are made elsewhere.

Executive's Wartime Power

The generals make their decision in the field, the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill map out grand strategy, the much-criticized Federal bureaus and agencies carry through the details of things like rationing and priority which even the sharpest critic of bureaucracy would not propose that Congress administer itself. At the best of times, under the ancient system of separation of powers, the Congress legislates and the Executive carries out the legislation; but in wartime this very procedure inevitably results in putting the reins into the Executive's hands.

There is plenty of constructive work for Congress to do, of course. First of all it can carry on a current, continuous check of executive actions through the committee system, and a number of committees have performed excellent service.

Then, Congress still holds the purse strings and always will. It can insist on economy in nonewar expenditures, and it can decide how to raise the money to meet the war appropriation bills [which are put through almost as a matter of course]. In demanding a greater independence from the White House and the Federal agencies, the Congressional critics of the Administration generally have centered in these fields. They have demanded an end to executive abuses, red tape and bureaucracy in civilian restrictions, and they have set about cutting down governmental expenses in non-war items.

President Roosevelt has given a soft answer to wrathful Congressional attacks in these two fields. He has acknowledged mistakes and promised betterment in the complicated task of regimenting civilian life for war purposes.

Mr. Roosevelt has pointed out that nonwar expenses are now only a fraction of the Government's present swollen budget, amounting in the new budget to four cents in the dollar. Further economies may be squeezed out of this vistigial four cents, but it is obvious to anyone that the greatest economy of all will be obtained by shortening the war. It is in passing legislation and exerting every effort to winning the war that Congress can do most to save the taxpayer money at the present time.

Congress, of course, can also save vast amounts by taking steps that will prevent inflation. No "economy" measure would achieve more than this. This is not a particularly spectacular or dramatic job, but it is hard to think of a more important one. Success or failure in the anti-inflation fight really rests on Congress, particularly in its tax bills.

$16,000,000,000 Proposal

President Roosevelt has recommended "not less than $16,000,000,000 of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944." That is on top of the big tax structure already imposed. It remains to be seen whether Congress can bring itself to authorize collection of such huge sums, at the same time that it resists inflationary price demands by the powerful Farm Bloc.

Last year the Treasury sent up requests for three different tax increases. The first in March was for $7,600,000,000. Then came one in may for $1,100,000,000, and ultimately in August it hurriedly recommended its "spending tax" and associated program to raise an additional $6,500,000,000.

Congress disregarded the last request which, in the nature of its hasty presentation and late arrival might have been expected, although it came as a disappointment to many. It did, however, pass revenue legislation calculated to raise $8,600,000,000 gross which was about what the Treasury asked outside of its final request.

But that leaves the issue squarely drawn now, the third largest issue in the country today, subordinate only to direct military strategy, and to production battle on the home front.

This is the Battle of Dollars. Will Congress stand up to it? Will it flinch? That is the question. Obviously some consumption tax is requisite. Obviously heavy new imposts must be made. It is up to Congress to make them. It is hard to think of a more important responsibility before Congress at the present time.

The Country Speaks: Burbank, Calif.

Launching of an Air Giant ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

It takes the presence of newspapermen for the launching of a new giant of the skyways—hordes of newspapermen. It takes radio announcers, cameramen, company officials and workers, mechanics, Army officers. And then, more important than all these, it takes right weather. If the wind blows too hard in the wrong direction, the show has to be postponed.

We were all there the other day to watch Lockheed's Constellation make its debut. The largest, fastest, and most powerful land-based cargo or transport plane, we were told—girded for war, although it was originally designed by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., to be a high-performance luxury liner cruising 20,000 feet in the air from coast to coast on nonstop flights.

We arrived at the field at the designated hour—9:15 a. m.—one of the brightest, sunniest, warmest, and, alas, windiest January days Southern California had in a long time. We got our passes to see Model 49, Department 24, and were asked to wear them in plain sight and return them when we left. Some of us took photographs, all of us looked and speculated, we did a lot of rocking on our heels, ate the excellent buffet luncheon served us in the Sky Room, and in the middle of the afternoon we went home.

We had come, we had seen, but the wind had conquered. A couple of days later, when the wind was right, up went the Constellation as gracefully as a gull.

Transition in the Mountains

That was a thrilling moment, doubtless, but for this correspondent, who doesn't see much of the inside of defense factories these war days, just being there when the wind was contrary was sufficiently exciting. Think of it! Four decades ago the mountains around here never saw anything that looked like an airplane! Now production whizzes ahead faster than the planes it turns out. That's an epic right there!

When the Constellation was rolled out of its hangar to be looked over the other day, what we saw was doubtless the most graceful huge aircraft that has ever stood poised for flight. On the field other ships had been tuning up—P-38s, Flying Fortresses—and their roar was considerable.

But when the Constellation's four engines, totaling 8,000 horsepower, got their spin, it was like the thundering of stampeding buffaloes compared to the rat-tat-tat of trotting ponies. And those engines, by the way, will get that ship to its destination, flying its full speed, with only one gallon of gasoline a mile.

To see it, one would think the mysteries of air travel had been fully fathomed. But the Constellation and its kind only challenge the researchers. Until it flew, for instance, no one could be sure how it would behave. Airplanes are like that. This is something the public needs to know, fully to appreciate America's accomplishment in turning out planes for war currently. Make an automobile, furthermore, and a slight deviation from blueprint may count for little in certain instances, but turn out an airplane that varies from specifications one-eighth of an inch, and that lack of precision makes a lot of difference in flight.

Stiff Army Inspection

This plane, that was to have been richly cushioned for luxury service on nonstop flights—although Lockheed says that with frequent refueling stops, it could take 60 passengers across the country for less than railroad rates—is in for rigorous Army tests. When it passes muster, it goes into mass production. The builders claim it will give the United States Army Air Forces greater troop and carrying power than can be matched by any other nation on earth.

And the builders? People who can be named include Lockheed's Vice-President and Chief Engineer, Hall L. Hibbard, and a staff headed by Chief Research Engineer C. L. [Kelly] Johnson, one of America's leading aerodynamics specialists, and Chief Structures Engineer F. R. Shanley,

Unnamed are numberless men and women, "defense workers," whose presence makes the Burbank end of San Fernando Valley look as gay as a college campus but much more serious at the same time. A newspaperman, as he notes they stay overtime or come early to watch the Constellation take off for the first time, sets them down as typically American.

An anecdote to prove the point: A crowded bus stopped the other morning at one Lockheed plant on the swing which takes it around to Vega and then to another Lockheed shop. A young woman got off in a big hurry. Instantly people on the bus said, "Oh, she wanted to go to Vega."

The driver tooted his horn, passengers waved—but the young lady kept on going until a guard told her she'd gotten off at the wrong place. The bus waited. Everybody seemed relieved when she got back on, safely headed for Vega and a new job. A little token, it seemed, that air-minded America still makes room for individuals. . . .

To Change the Subject:

Destination London ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

The heavy curtains were drawn against a darkened world through which a few taxicabs and fewer pedestrians groped their way. We could not see that astonishing daytime view from the fifteenth floor of the R. C. A. Building, over the plaza where the skaters dart and pirouette, between the tall straight shafts of the skyscrapers, to Fifth Avenue. Yet we were not cramped. We lacked nothing of distance, nothing of mental scope, nothing of the clasping of hands across the sea. Many a friend of Anglo-American relations in London, knowing of that meeting, was present in sympathy and in understanding. The huge reception room of the English-Speaking Union was filled and the occasion, a reception held by Mrs. Beatrice Warde of "Books Across the Sea" and her mother, Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, to mark the departure of the one-thousandth book for its destination, London.

What book was it? Most appropriately, a copy of "This Is America," for which Frances Cooke Macgregor made the satisfying photographs and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt wrote a foreword. It was simply the latest of a long and impressive procession of books—historical novels, books about places, books about people, children's books, textbooks, picture-books for youth and its elders—books about America all—that have made their sometimes difficult, but always triumphant way across the Atlantic to an English public, eager to learn about and to understand better their allies, the Americans. In it certain prominent members of "Books Across the Sea" inscribed their names, giving the books an affectionate caress, thinking of the equally ready hands which will soon lift it in London to the level of hungry eyes.

For the English are avid for news of America. They wish to know what the country looks like, how the people live, how and why conditions in America are different from the world of present-day England. They keenly study American history, and the circumstances of social movements and economic; they investigate American literature, American music and art. They are even holding "all-America" days in certain of their schools. On the streets, in the schools and universities, in private drawing rooms, in underground shelters, the talk is likely to be of America, the urge is to find out more about America.

And it so happens that, just as this intellectual hunger is abroad in England, it has become more and more difficult to obtain books. The publishers' output is drastically reduced; one may not send into or out of England books en masse. Single copies, wrapped and stamped by loving hands—yes. And this service, precisely, is what "Books Across the Sea" is designed to perform. On this errand have been despatched the aforesaid 1,000 books; for this, too, have many English books, explaining England under the blitz, setting forth aspects of various activities of men and women in England, setting forth social conditions and education, political angles and economic, been received in the United States. Together these books will achieve a readier, more workable co-operation in this time of stress for the English-speaking world and for its allies in the fight for the survival of democratic ideals. What tools more important than books? What allies more powerful than ideas? These tools, these ideas, "Books Across the Sea" is operating to promote.

Wartime Causes Revolution in Rural Thinking

Planks in Farm Groups' Platforms

National Grange	American Farm Bureau Federation	Farmers' Union
The War		
All farm organizations declare all-out support of the war effort their first objective for 1943		
War Production		
Favors universal conscription of resources and manpower if necessary.	Points out four requirements for meeting farm production demands: 1. Increased raw materials for machinery and supplies; 2. Adequate transportation facilities; 3. Prices in market high enough to stimulate production; 4. Less red tape in Federal farm program.	Favors universal conscription of men, money, and machines, and determination of most effective use of each.
Insists farmers must have manpower, machinery, supplies, and fair prices in the market in order to meet increased production demands.		
Manpower		
Would have Congress make survey of nation's manpower. Favors extending Selective Service System's plan for deferring essential workers in dairying. Opposes freezing of labor on farms. Wants Department of Agriculture to advise Selective Service.	Suggests nation conserve manpower by reducing Federal bureaus. Favors Selective Service System. Would have United States Employment Service handle seasonal labor and bring in Mexicans for peak seasons. Would train volunteer women and youth for farm labor.	Would defer farm labor until complete manpower program can be drafted and place farm manpower assignment in hands of farm committees under Secretary of Agriculture and War Manpower Commission.
Taxation		
Asks Congress to develop pay-as-you-go tax policy as fast as practicable, to reduce nonessential spending and unnecessary bureaus, and to make war taxes self-repealing.	Would have nation pay currently as much of war cost as practicable. Calls for "equality of sacrifice" in taxation program.	Urges replacement of 1942 "soak-the-poor" tax with new one based wholly on ability to pay. Opposes sales tax and tax on low incomes.
Farm Prices and Parity		
Wants price in market to meet farm costs; calls subsidy as means of keeping prices low "wrong in principle, deceptive in operation." Would revise parity formula to include labor costs and to make current prices, not those of 30 years ago, the base. Favors "flexible price ceilings."	Wants price adjustment, not subsidy. Says subsidy won't prevent inflation. Would have labor costs included in revised parity formula. Holds government benefit payments should not be counted in fixing parity prices.	Requests parity floor under farm produce now and assurance of parity in postwar world. Makes no official statement on subsidy.
AAA		
Makes no new statement on AAA crop-adjustment program, which it has accepted in past as temporary expedient, but declares subsidy as substitute for fair price "wrong in principle, deceptive in operation."	Continues support of AAA machinery as useful in either expanding or contracting production. Would have farmers given more part in determining administrative policies and more discretion in local administration.	Would revise administration of AAA to help small farmer by: 1, revising acreage allotments to expand production on small farms; 2, eliminating payments to large-scale operators. Would make incentive payments to encourage production of scarce crops. Would extend protection of Government programs to all commodities.
Transportation		
Recommends giving special consideration to farmers' peculiar needs in rationing of gasoline and tires. Would allocate sufficient materials to permit all types of transportation needed to get farm produce to market, to operate. Urges synthetic-rubber production be started at once.	Points out that full agricultural production depends on adequate transportation.	Opposes discrimination among regions in freight rates. Calls for immediate action to get manufacture of alcohol and synthetic rubber from farm products.
Farm Security Administration		
	Urges continued credit to worthy farmers but stopping of socialistic land policies. Asks legislation which will retain needed functions of FSA but decentralize administration and consolidate with other similar agencies as far as possible.	Advises expansion of FSA on present basis (also Agricultural Marketing Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics).
Organized Labor		
Opposes racketeering in all forms and asks passage of bills to prevent labor racketeering. Would extend basic work week in industry to not less than 48 hours. Opposes efforts of union labor to organize farmers.	Says, "We vigorously condemn abuses in the labor movement and urge enactment of legislation to end them." Asks end of basic 40-hour week; favors longer hours. Opposes efforts of labor to organize farmers.	Wants nation to "preserve hard-won protections labor now has."
Social Legislation		
Opposes minimum wage and maximum hour legislation for farmers at present. Favors ban on liquor in army camps; strict regulation in adjacent areas; notes loss of work hours due to unrestricted liquor production.	Advises against extension to farm of laws covering industrial workers. Urges its own organization to continue study of methods to give security to farm workers. Opposes compulsory hospital insurance for nation; favors voluntary group plans.	Asks extension of Social Security laws to farmers and farm workers.
Rural Credit		
Advocates retaining co-operative features of Farm Credit Administration.	Asks co-operation of farm organizations in retaining present farm credit system and strengthening its co-operative features.	Wants Farm Credit Administration reorganized to provide credit at cost; and to adjust excessive debts.
Centralization of Government		
Holds unnecessary centralization undermines democracy; Congress immediately after war should return to states powers taken from them.	Opposes trend to centralize greater authority in executive branch of Government under guise of war.	"We reject defeatist talk that necessary wartime control means inevitable dictatorship."
Farmer Representation		
Asks representation of agriculture on all boards in which farmers' interests are involved and bona-fide farm representative at peace table.		Wants farmers represented on all governmental boards making decisions affecting persons on the farm and also in making peace treaty.
Postwar Planning		
Would have United States assume its share of responsibility, in both military and economic fields, for assuring just peace. Peace should be designed to "secure to all people opportunity for exercise of initiative." Would set up postwar planning committee for agriculture. Would have floor placed under farm prices.	Would integrate all government agencies now planning for peace and place them under Congress. Would have farm groups make independent study of peace plans.	Would have United States state peace aims now. "We cannot return to isolationism." Would have this country insist on world trade policies fair to all. Points out that trade barriers lead to war.

Resolutions of major agricultural organizations this year reflect present demands for more and more production where since World War I farmers have struggled to find market for surplus.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A revolution in rural thinking, brought about by the wartime demand for more and more production, appears in resolutions of the farm organizations this year. After tussling with surpluses ever since World War I and striving to find ways to reduce them, or to dispose of them without depressing the market, all major farm organizations find themselves now with a totally different problem on their hands: They're trying to figure out how to produce more with less—how to send out more food, milk, livestock, and cotton with less manpower, machinery, gasoline, and facilities for transportation.

The resolutions this year are marked on the whole by an attitude of independence. Farmers are telling Washington what to do. Every list of resolutions, whether of American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Farmers' Union, Farmers' Guild, might well begin, "Dear Administration: This is what you should do. . . ."

Each set of resolutions is virtually a letter from the folks on the farm to the folks at the Capitol, giving their views on handling the manpower problem, on taxation, on bureaucracy and so on.

Least independent is the Farmers' Union, which has been a close ally of the Administration for some time. The National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation are in closer accord with each other than for many a year, and both are critical of excessive bureaucracy, of the Administration's subsidy program, and other policies.

Agreement on War

But there's one thing on which all farm organizations are in complete agreement, and that is that every policy should be tested by one criterion: Will it help win the war?

All see the seriousness of the struggle, the need for what one group calls "parity of sacrifice." All want to do their utmost to help, but Grange and Farm Bureau are outspoken in their opinion that other groups should be called upon for equal sacrifices. By other groups of course they mean particularly organized labor.

Stories they hear of high wages and short industries make farm folk feel that they are getting a little more than their share of the toil and less than their share of pay. They don't propose to work less, but they think organized labor should work more. Both Grange and Farm Bureau want to see the basic 40-hour week abandoned for the duration so as to spread the manpower rather than the work. The Farmers' Union maintains its position as a co-operator with organized labor, urging that Labor's gains be preserved, and the Farmers' Guild doesn't take sides on the question of the longer work week.

Looking over all the farm-organization resolutions this year, an observer is struck with the greater unity among them. While there are some conspicuous divisibe issues, such as the nation's labor policy just mentioned, when it comes to needs for all-out farm production they show unusual agreement.

Both Grange and Farmers' Union favor universal conscription of both human and material resources if needed.

Federal Policies

All the groups see a need for federal policies which will give the farmer the manpower, machinery, and gasoline he must have for fullest wartime production. Farm Bureau, Grange, and Guild join in adding one other word to this list—price. They oppose subsidy plans being tried out experimentally by the Administration to give farmers price sufficient to encourage full production. With business and industry prosperous—as they now are—say these farm organizations, farmers ought to be able to get a market price for their goods that meets their costs. Government, they say, ought not to have to step in to help pay the people's food bill.

How to figure a fair price remains a debated question. Farm Bureau and Grange used to adhere to different schools of thought on this subject. Now they have compromised their differences and agree that the most practical way to arrive at an immediate estimate is to revise the present formula so that the farmer's labor cost is included in the index of things the farmer buys. The Farmers' Union makes no pronouncement on the parity formula, but in the past it has accepted the United States Department of Agriculture's mode of computing it. The Guild opposes parity payments "in lieu of cost of production at the marketplace."

All farm groups point out the importance of transportation in getting full agricultural production. Gasoline and rubber have become farm necessities for botn production and distribution of crops, and farmers feel that city-bred administrators do not always realize just how vital these commodities are to food production. In their resolutions they leave no room for doubt.

On the question of taxation, farmers who belong to the two largest organizations—Grange and Farm Bureau—urge the Government to pay war bills, so far as possible, the hard way—out of current income, and they know it means heavier taxation. The Farmer's Union, however, maintains that the low-income group should not be taxed. All would like to see the Government economize on nonwar activities.

Simplification of government is strongly urged by Grange and Farm Bureau. Government red tape, extending out into the fields, is getting some farm folk down. The Farm Bureau devoted an entire resolution, in its carefully condensed list, to an appeal to the Administrator to simplify the forms farmers have to fill out and to reduce the number of questionnaires.

On wage-and-hour laws for agricultural workers, the organizations divide, just as they do on organization labor. Farm Bureau and Grange oppose the extension of these laws to cover farmers; Farmers' Union favors such extension. While the farm organizations agree generally that health services to all the people should be maintained, the Farm Bureau comes out strongly this year against compulsory hospital insurance. The Grange previously has taken a stand against "socialized medicine." Both these organizations favor voluntary group insurance plans for payment of medical and hospital bills.

Trends toward centralization of power in the executive branch of the Government, at the expense of Congress, meet active opposition in the Grange and Farm Bureau groups. These farm people say they realize that some centralization is necessary in wartime, but are eager to let the folks in Washington know that they want to see Congress and state and local governments get back the powers they have given up during the emergency as soon as the emergency is over.

And when it's over? Farm people are thinking about the kind of world to come. The Grange and the Farmers' Union point out the need for a just peace and think it all right to begin planning for it now. Speakers at the Farm Bureau Convention expressed great interest in plans for world government. The Farmers' Guild leans more to isolationism, declaring "the interests of future peace can best be served by the maintenance here in the United States of the four freedoms."

But it is clear that all farm organizations are giving thought to postwar planning not merely for agriculture, but for the whole world.

Farm Security Administration, by Vachon

Enlisted for the Duration

Stock Market Trends Mildly Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Assorted favorites continued to press forward in today's stock market although many leaders were restrained by profit selling on the recent drive.

Prices generally were fractionally improved at the opening in dealings involving sizable blocks of pivotals as well as low-quoted issues. Trends wavered later and, near the final hour, the list was a trifle mixed

Investors demand for dividend payers, plus persistence of hopeful war news, propped a number of shares but some customers lightened commitments on the idea the upswing to new average tops in more than a year may have been temporarily overdone.

Among stocks Woolworth and Oliver Farm edged into new high ground for 1942-43. Supported were Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Allied Chemical and Texas Company.

American Telephone turned soft after yesterday's resistance in the face of a lower earnings report. Occasional losers included Great Northern, American Can, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penney, Phelps Dodge and International Harvester. Numerous issues were unchanged.

Selected Bonds Higher

Selected rails and utilities forged ahead in the bond market today, carrier leaders adding new gains which ranged to more than a point.

Some profit-taking and evening up in the final hour put other of the recently active transportation liens under water at times, but advances were in the majority.

Buying interest centered to a considerable extent on the roads which have issued good earnings reports, most New York Central bonds, for instance, rising fractions to around a point.

Other rails which posted better prices included Central of New Jersey 4s, Milwaukee 5s of '75, Northwestern general mortgage 5s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Rock Island "A" 4½s of '52, Missouri Pacific convertible 5½s and Southern Pacific refunding 4s.

Among utilities atand at times were International Telephone 5s, International Hydro-Electric convertible 6s, Columbia Gas 5s of '61, and Consumers Power 3½s of '65.

United States Governments were about steady on the exchange and in dealer markets. Foreign bonds were mixed.

Progress in War Engineering Heard At National Meeting

DETROIT (AP) — The nation's automotive engineers holding a war engineering production meeting here heard reports on progress in predetermining the relative stability of aircraft, of success in providing substitutes for tin as engine bearing alloy, and of the development of a new type of supercharger and blower after a decade of effort.

Formulae for predetermining aircraft stability and for measuring tendencies to roll, yaw or pitch were explained to the engineers and military officers attending the sessions by C. E. Pappas of Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, N. Y.

L. M. Tichvinsky, senior mechanical engineer, U. S. Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, Md., told of research that has developed substitutes for tin used in alloys for engine bearings. The significance of the development lies in the fact that virtually all of the world's active tin supply in the Netherlands East Indies has been shut off by Japanese aggression.

Success of the research efforts means, the engineers said, that motorized equipment of the United Nations will keep operating despite the shortage of tin for bearing alloys.

J. E. Whitfield, of General Machinery Corporation, Hamilton, Ohio, reported on 10 years of effort which produced a new type of supercharger and blower.

WPB Standardizes Textile And Paper Shipping Bags

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board standardized textile and paper shipping bags.

Beginning April 1, manufacturers, processors or packers of beans, cement, chemicals, foods, fertilizer, flour, starch or sugar may pack their products only in bags of specified sizes.

The permitted sizes (based on weight of content) include 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 pounds or over. Additional sizes were allowed as follows: cement 94 pounds; plaster 60 or 94; potatoes 15; seeds 1 or 2 bushels.

The purpose of the standardization of sizes, WPS said, was to relieve bag manufacturers and users from the necessity of carrying an inventory of many different types and weights of paper and textile bags.

The common brown paper grocery bag is not affected.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include:

Monday, January 18

Rustless Iron & Steel Corp. ($2.50 Pfd & Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, January 19

Servel, Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

West Va. Pulp & Paper Co. (Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

Wednesday, January 20

Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Liggett & Myers Tobacco (Com. & Com. "B") (11 a. m.)

Thursday, January 21

Belding Heminway Co. Com.) (4:30 p. m.)

Friday, January 22

Texas Gulf Producing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

N. Y. Closing Stock Prices

Today's sales	500,000
Previous day's sales	988,250
1943 volume to date	7,814,608
1942 volume to date	7,006,070

Average Price of 60 Stocks

Compiled by Associated Press

Friday 42.6 Prev. day 42.2
Month ago 41.3 Year ago 37.7
'42-3 high 42.6 '42-3 low 32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl (3)		44	44	44	+ ½
Adams E .45e	16	8	8	8	
Air Reduct 1a	2	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	76	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Alleg pf xw	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Allegpf$3ow	35	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	5	16	15⅞	15⅝	+ ⅜
Alleg Lud (2e)	5	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Allen Ind ¾e	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	1453/4	143¾	143¾	— ¼
Allied St .15g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Allis-C M (1)	15	8¼	7⅞	27⅞	
Alpha PC 1½e	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 4	2	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
Am A Ch 1.20a	6	47⅞	24½	47⅞	+ ⅜
Am Airl 1½e	1	5½	5½	5½	— ½
Am Bk N .10g	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Am Bk N pf(3.	4	47¾	47¼	47¾	
Am Bosch ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
AmBrSh 1.70e	1	31	31	31	+ ½
Am BS pf 5¼	1	130	130	130	
Am Cable & R	8	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy	29	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am C F pf 7	6	9⅝	8¾	69	+ ½
Am Ch&C (2)	2	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
AmCSug 2½e	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
Am Distill	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
Am Encau TB	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Am Export (2)	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	13	⅛	2	2	— ⅛
AmFP6p1.80e	1	42	42	42	
AmFP72.10e	1	7	7	7	—1
Am-H S S 3	5	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Am Hide&Lea	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Am Ice	30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Internt'l	24	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Aminllpf2½		40	40	40	
Am Locomotive	4	8½	8½	8½	
Am Loco pf 7e	1	3	3	3	+ ½
Am M&F .80	2	1½	1½	1½	
AmM&Met½e	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
AmNews 1.80	1	9	9	8¾	— ¾
Am Pow & Lt	9	1	1	1	
Am P&L $6pf	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5pf	13	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
Am R&S(.30e)	42	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Am R M (1e)	16	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
Am RMpf4½	60	8	57½	58	+ ⅛
Am Seat 1e	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Am Ship B 3e	1	8¼		8¼	+ ⅞
Am Smelt 2a	2	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅛
Am S&R pf 7	1	147	146½	147	+ ½
Am Stl F (2)	13	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Stove 1.20	1	14	14	14	+ ¾
Am Sug 1½g	1	18	18	18	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	95	94¾	95	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel 9	8	134	152¾	133⅞	— ⅝
Am Tob B (3)	7	47	46¾	47	
Am Tob pf (6)	1	136¾	136¾	136¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs	27	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
Am Visc ½g	8	33⅜	33	33⅜	
Am Water Wks	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
Am Woolen	6	4½	4¾	4½	
Am WW 1pf 6	6	59⅞	59	59⅞	+1⅝
Am Zinc L&S	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	20	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Anacon W 1½2e	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Anchor H 1e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
Arch-D-M (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Armour III	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armour III pf	3	52½	52	52½	+ ½
Artloom ½e	1	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Atchison 1½g	35	48½	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
At T&SF pf 5	3	69⅛	69	69⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Coast (2e)	18	18⅜	28	28	
AG&WI pf 5e	2	44	44	44	
Atl Refin .70e	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ⅛e	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Austin N pr A	1	32½	32	32½	+ ½
Avia Cp ¼e	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Bald Loc ct 1e	15	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Bangor & Ar	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Bang & Ar pf	1	40	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Barker Br ½e	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Barker pf 2¾	1	33	33	33	
Barnsdall .60	12	13⅛	12⅞	13	
Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Ben Avia 33⅓e	6	35	34¾	35	
Benef IL 1½e	1	14⅛	14	14⅛	
BestFoods .60	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Best Co 1.60a	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
Beth Stl (6)	14	59½	58⅝	58¾	— ½
Beth Stl pf 7	1	114	114	114	+ ½
Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	
Blaw-Kno .35e	8	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Bloom'd .20g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Boeing Air 1e	15	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Bohn A&Br 3e	3	43	42¾	43	+1½
Briggs&St (3)	1	33	33	33	— ½
Bond Str 1.60	4	17½	17¾	17½	
BordenCo1.40e	6	23¾	23½	23½	
Borg-Wr 1.60	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Bridg'p B (1)	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bower R ½g	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	—1¾
Briggs Mfg 2	6	21⅜	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
Bkly U Gas ⅛e	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Brunsw'k-B 1	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-E ½e	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Buda Mfg pf	30	80	80	80	
Budd Wh (1e)	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Burl M 1.40a	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
Bulova Wat 2	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Burr Add(.60)	7	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
Bush Terminal	59	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Bush TB 2¼e	4	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	+ ¾
But'r'k .60e	1	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
Butler pf 1½	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Byers (AM)	5	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
Byers pf 1.82k	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¾
Byron Jk 1.40a	6	17¾	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Calif Pk 1½2	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Callahan Z-Ld	3	¾	¼	¾	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Camb Wy 1½4e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Canada Dr .60	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Canadian Pac	21	7	7	7	
CarpenStl2½e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Case (J I) 7e	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	
Caterpil Tr (2)	5	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
Celanese (2)	6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
Celanese 5pf 5	1	97½	97½	97½	
Celan 7pf (7)	1	97	97	97	+ ½
Celan pr pf (7)	2	121¼	121	121¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp ½	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
Celotex pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	
Cent Ag 1½	8	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
Cent Fdy .10g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cent RR NJ	15	4½	4	4½	+ ⅝
Cen Violet2½e	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Checker Cab	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio3a	10	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Chi & E Ill	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
Chi&E1A.59g	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Chi Gr West	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
ChiGWpf1¼e	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	
Chi Pn T (2)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+1⅜
Chi Rk Is & P	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Chickash (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
CRI & P 6pf	3	¾	¾	¾	
Chrysler 3½e	6	70	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
City Invest	1	33	33	33	
City Stores	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Clev Cl 1½	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Cleve G B 2e	1	30	30	30	
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	
Cleve Elpf4½	1	110	110	110	
Climax 1.20a	3	41½	41	41	+ ½
Cluett P 2¼e	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
Cluett P pf 7	1	150	150	150	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	91	91	91	+1
Colgate P ½2a	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Col Fuel 1½e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Col Br A 1½e	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
Col Br B 1½e	2	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E .10g	41	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Col G&EpfA 6	2	44¾	44½	44½	— ¼
Col G&E 5pf5	1	41½	41½	41½	+1
Coml Credit 3	3	26¾	26⅜	26½	
Coml Inv Tr 3	4	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Colm Solv .60e	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Com'th&South	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com & Sou pf	3	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
Conw Ed.35g	9	23½	23¼	23¼	
Consol-N (1a)	7	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Consol Aircraft	17	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
ConsC prpf6½	1	92½	92½	9.½	+ ½
Cons Cop .45e		5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Cons Ed(1.60)	29	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
Con Film Ind	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Cons Ed pf (5)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅜
Consol Oil ½	49	7⅝	⅞	7½	
Consol'n Coal	1	8	8	8	+ ⅜
Con Pw pf 4½	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
Container 1½e	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can 1¼e	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
ContDiam .65e	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Cont Mot .55e	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Cont O Del (1)	11	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Cop'weld S .80	9	10⅛	10	10	
Cop'w pf 2½	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
CornEx(2.40)	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
Corn Prod 2.60	3	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
Coty Inc ¼e	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
Crane Co (1e)	17	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	1	97½	97	97½	+ ½
Cr of Wh ⅜g	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Cr'wn C&S½e	1	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Crown Cpt 2¼	1	8	8	8	— ¼
Crosley (1/2e)	1	9	9	9	
Crown Zel (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl 2e	2	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S ¾e	9	7⅞	¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	12	42⅜	42	42	+ ¼
Curtis Publish	1	2	2	2	
Cur ppf1.60e	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Curtiss W (1e)	19	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Curtiss-WA 2e	1	3¼	3¼	4 3¼	
Cutler-H 1¼ae	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Davison C .60e	30	15	14¾	14⅞	
Decca Rec .60a	6	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Deere 1.35e	6	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Del Lack&W	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Det Ed .30g	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray(1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Diam Mat 1e	2	27½	27½	27½	
Diam T M 1e	2	9	9	9	
Dis C-S h2.22	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Dix-Vor A2½	1	39½	39½	39½	
Dome M h.40g	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Douglas Air 5e	5	9⅝	9	9	— ½
DresserM 1½e	1	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Duplan .90e	3	10	⅜	10	+ ½
du Pont 4¼ae	4	136½	136¼	136½	+ ¼
du Pt pf 4½	4	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ¼
East Air Lines	3	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
East Roll Mill	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Eastman (5)	1	149	149	149	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Edis Bros .80a	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
El Auto 2¼e	3	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	15	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
El&Mus .06g	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
El Pow & Lt	28	1¾	1¾	1¾	
El P&L $6 pf	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
El P&L $7 pf	1	33	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Endl-John 3	1	50½	50½	50½	
El Stor Bat 2	2	35	35	35	
Eng Pub Serv	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
EPS5½2pf5½	1	61½	61½	61½	+1⅝
Eng PS $6pf 6	1	68	68	68	
Erie RR (1e)	3	9	8⅞	9	
Erie RR 1st 1e	28	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A5	3	40¼	40	40	— ¼
EurekaVC .10e	28	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
Evans Prod	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
Ex-Cello 2.60	3	25	24¼	25	+ ½
Fajardo Sug 2	9	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
Fed Lt&T 1¾e	9	9¼	9	9	
Fed Light pf 6	1	89	89	89	
Fed Min & S 4	1	21	21	21	
Fed D St .45g	7	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Fid P F 1.60a	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Firest Tr ⅜g	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Firestone pf 6	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
Flintkote .90e	5	16½	16⅜	16½	
Florence 2	1	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅜
Follansbee Stl	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Follansbee pf5	1	34	33½	34	+ ½
Food Fair St 1	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Foster 6 1½2	1	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Francisco Sug	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
Freeport S (2)	16	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Gair Robt ¼e	2	12	17⅜	2	+ ⅛
Gair pf 1.20	2	10	10	10	
Gamewell (3e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Gar Wood ¼g	52	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am I .40e	4	7	7	7	
Gen Am Tr 2e	2	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ¼
Gen Bak .15g	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	1	78	77¾	78	— ½
Gen Cigar 1a	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Gen Cig pf (7)	10	133	133	133	+ ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	25	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	36	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
Gen Motors (2)	39	45	44⅞	45	
Gen Food1.70e	7	3¼	35⅛	35¼	
Gen Mills (4)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
Gen O Ad .20e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Gen Prec (1)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gen Pub Serv	2	½	½	½	
Gen Real&Ut	2	⅜	½	⅜	
GenRefr 1.20e	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Gen StC pf6e	1	67½	67	67	— ½
Gen Tel(1.60)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Gen T&R (1e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gillette (.45e)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gillette pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¾
Gimbel Bros	32	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Glidden .30g	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Goebel Bw .20	5	2	2	2	
Goodrich (1e)	2	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Goodyr T ½g	22	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Goodyear pf 5	2	95	93⅝	95	+2⅜
Goth Hos ¼e	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
Graham-Paige	4	1⅛		1⅛	
Granby .60a	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Grant (1.40a)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Gt N I O ct 2e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Gt Nor pf (2e)	12	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
Green HL (2a)	1	31¾	31¾	31⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	1	82	82	82	—1½
GrumAirc1½e	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Oh	42	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
GulfMpf 2½e	4	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¾
Hall Print 1a	1	13	13	13	
Harb-W 1¾e	2	14⅞	14⅞	1	
Hat Corp ½e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Hayes In 1½e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Hazel Atlas 5	1	95	95	95	+ ⅛
Hercul P 2½e	2	75	75	75	+ ¼
Hercules pf(6)	1	132	132	132	
Holland F (2)	3	25⅜	29¼	29¼	
Holly Sugar(1)	82	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
Homestake	4	34½	34	34	— ¼
Hou-HerA 2½	1	37	37	37	+ ½
Hou-Her8.80e	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Houston Oil	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Howe Snd 3a	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
Hudson & Man	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson&M pf	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hupp Motor	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Illinois Cent	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Ill Cent pf	2	20	20	20	+ ½
Indian Refin	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Indus Rayon 2a	3	35	34⅞	35	
Inger-Rand (6)	3	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+2⅜
Inspir Cop 1	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Interlake ⅛e	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Int Bus Ma 6a	1	146	146	146	+ ½
Int Harvest 2a	14	58¼	57¾	58	
Int Harv pf 7	1	164	164	164	
Int Mer Marine	19	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Int Min'ls ⅛e	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Int Mining¼ep	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Int Nick Can 2	53	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
Int Nick pf(7)	1	134¾	134¾	134¾	+ ¼
Int Paper Co	74	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	6	51¼	50¾	51	
Int Ry C A pf	1	44	43½	44	
Int Dpt S ¼ag	1	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	2	30	30	30	
Int Silver (4)	1	38	38	38	+1
Int Tel & Tel	27	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Island Cr C 2	3	29	29	29	
Johns-M 2¼e	2	72¼	72	72	
Jon&L St ½g	15	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Joy Mfg (.90e)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
Kan City Sou	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
KanC So pf 2e	1	20⅞	20⅞

Small Firms Cut Service To Weather War

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Little business is meeting the challenge of wartime economies and will cut services to the bone to weather emergencies, the National Retail Dry Goods Association convention was told at its concluding session yesterday.

Speakers at the small stores session of the retailers annual conference agreed that the "public is willing and eager to co-operate with inconveniences to maintain essential civilian enterprises."

J. T. Milliken of Traverse City, Mich., said that "if you let the public know your problems and how you plan to meet them, the customers will co-operate."

Elimination of non-essential store reports was cited as one of the factors in saving manpower by M. Desenberg of Flint, Mich., in discussing cuts in deliveries, special services and other factors in selling which customers have been trained to accept as matter-of-fact over a long period of years.

In 1943, the acute labor shortage will make it necessary for stores, large and small, to hire middle-aged persons and high school students, speakers said.

Employment of housewives over 40 years of age in the last Christmas rush proved that use of this age group—all of whom are familiar with customer problems "from the front of the counter"—was highly successful, it was reported. Many thousands of housewives will be invited to accept full-time and part-time jobs in stores this year.

Through pre-employment training courses set up in high schools in many states as a regular part of the curriculum, the stores expect to attract another large group of sales help which will aid in meeting the needs of the stores.

Brigadier General Joseph W. Byron, head of the Army Post Exchange system, Thursday assured retailers that the Post Exchange stores were not entering into competition with private business.

Earlier in the conference the National Association of Retail Secretaries adopted a resolution asking the Administration and Congress to inquire into the sales practices of the post exchanges to ascertain to what extent they were selling to unauthorized civilians.

"If there ever was an inclination of the post exchange system to engage in any empire building, it has already been knocked in the head," General Byron said. "The post exchanges are not a chain of stores and the system is being decentralized through the service commands of the post commands, who are guided by the policy-making group in Washington.

Regarding sales to civilian workers on military reservations, General Byron said that rules were being written so that workers frozen on their jobs and not leaving the reservation might purchase goods from the post exchanges but workers returning to their homes will be required to buy goods from regular stores.

General Byron stated that last October, the post exchange system did a business of $34,000,000, which he said was only six-tenths of one per cent of the total retail business in the country.

Department Store Sales Rise 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were six per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week, such sales were five per cent greater than in a similar period in 1941, while in the four weeks ended Jan. 9 they totalled 10 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

All reserve districts reported increases last week except New York, which reported sales off six per cent and Philadelphia which reported sales three per cent below last year's.

Those reporting increases and the percentage were Boston, 11; Cleveland, two; Richmond, four; Atlanta, 23; Chicago, three; St. Louis, 12; Kansas City, 34; Dallas, 25; San Francisco, 23.

Crowell-Collier Announces Changes in Publishers

NEW YORK (AP)—New publishers for Collier's Weekly and the Woman's Home Companion together with other executive shifts were announced by Thomas H. Beck, president of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.

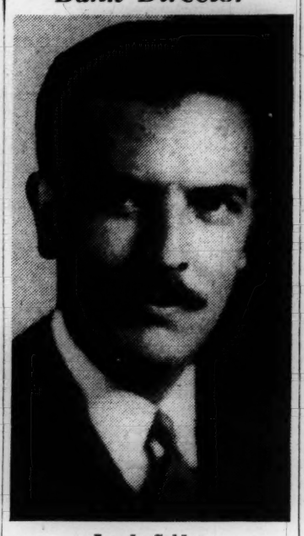
Former Director William L. Chenery has been named publisher of Collier's and is succeeded by Charles Colebaugh, ex-managing editor. Edward Anthony, formerly publicity director of the company, has been named publisher of the Woman's Home Companion, and is succeeded by Richard Chaplin.

Mr. Chenery has been editor of Collier's since 1925 and Mr. Colebaugh managing director since 1926. Mr. Anthony has been with the company since 1924 and Mr. Chaplin since 1935.

Republic Steel Retires Debt

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. has notified the Securities and Exchange Commission of the retirement last Dec. 1 of $10,607,142 of its 2 per cent serial notes, the concern announced today. The retirement leaves only the 1943 maturities of $2,357,142 outstanding from the original loan of $16,500,000 obtained in March, 1941, from a group of banks.

Bank Director



Lynde Selden

Elected a member of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank. Mr. Selden is vice-chairman of the board of the American Express Co. He has been associated with the bank as a vice-president in the foreign department from 1928 to 1936 and has been a member of the board of The Chase Bank, an affiliated organization, since 1931.

SEC, Minority Group Oppose Utility Request

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 (AP)—North American Light & Power Company's request for an additional year to liquidate, as ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission, was opposed by SEC counsel and by a minority stockholder group, both contending that the present management of Light & Power appeared to be acting more in the interest of the parent concern, the North American Company, than in that of public security holders.

Henry C. Lank, SEC public utilities divisional counsel, and Lawrence R. Condon, representing approximately 5 per cent of the preferred stockholders, asked the commission to apply to a U. S. district court for immediate enforcement of the order.

Appearing for Light & Power, Clayton E. Kline denied that the management has unduly favored North American's interest. He told the commission that every effort has been made to comply with the order but that "unforeseen circumstances," including a claim of more than $30,000,000 by Illinois Iowa Power Company against Light & Power, have interfered.

Mr. Condon charged that North American through a "supine and quiescent" board of directors "controls and dominates" Light & Power. "With expenses ticking on like a taxi meter," he said, "if ever there was a case requiring team play between the courts and the commission, this is it.

"If this matter is not taken to a district court, which would have exclusive jurisdiction," Mr. Condon said, "there would be a crazy quilt of derivative actions all over the country which would prevent enforcement of the Public Utility Holding Company Act."

Mr. Lank said the commission staff has "no quarrel with the rapidity with which the present management of Light & Power has applied itself" to liquidating the company but "it must be noted that in every particular the decisions of the management have been consistent with the interests of North American as opposed to the interests of the public security holders."

He urged that liquidation be completed under court supervision because "the possibilities of conflicting interests," including the position of North American as principal stockholder, "are so apparent and numerous that no other conclusion seems appropriate."

Mr. Kline, after citing the Illinois claim and two court actions pending against Light & Power, declared, "No evidence of mismanagement or impropriety by North American Company has come to the attention of the (Light & Power) management and consequently the management deems it its duty to accord to the North American the same treatment it accorded to any other security holder."

Light & Power has been operated with "an economy seldom found in comparable proceedings," Mr. Kline asserted, adding that Congress intended liquidation proceedings to be placed under the jurisdiction of a court only when a management proved "dilatory."

G. M. Scrap Drive Nets Billion Pounds of Metal

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced that in the 11 months ended November 30 its scrap salvage campaign had netted more than a billion pounds of metal.

This, according to B. D. Konkle, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, sent back to the mills and smelters enough scrap to put 33,000 tanks in the field or to make 28,000,000 .50 calibre machine guns.

November collections, according to Mr. Konkle netted 98,583,479 pounds of metal, an increase of 4,000,000 pounds over October. Included in the November total were 92,358,206 pounds of iron and steel.

Scrap created in the process of making guns, tanks and other armament accounted for 89,663,117 pounds of the November collections. "The remainder resulted from intensified housecleaning jobs in General Motors' 104 plants," Mr. Konkle reported.

British, U. S. Social Security Plans Seen as Epochal Moves

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of individual security is a constantly changing and insecure world has engaged man's most earnest thought from time immemorial. Belief has been expressed from time to time that the world has made much progress in this direction. Then a war comes along. The apparent security reveals itself as unfounded; beneath the thin ice, the waters of human discord were merely gaining strength to break through the surface. The business of attaining some degree of stability is begun all over again—always with the hope that This Time, people will have learned from the sad past how to get along satisfactorily together; how to be just to one another, how to make the System function for the welfare of the individual.

Political security is a prerequisite to economic security. Without the former the latter is fleeting; without the latter, the former is insubstantial. In a world which is in the process of being overturned, it may seem strange that in the two big English-speaking nations plans have been formulated almost simultaneously for implementing economic security for every person.

Radical Changes Envisioned

The plans are epochal; in a sense they represent a departure from the generally accepted theory that men as free agents stand or fall according to their own efforts or vicissitudes, with the state as arbiter; in the social security schemes under consideration, men become wards of the state (in a limited sense, it is true, but still wards) with protection against unemployment, disability and retirement, paid for out of compulsory contributions.

Whether the British or American people after thorough study will accept these changes in their scheme of living remains for future determination but one can agree with this comment in the British report: "Now, when the war is abolishing landmarks of every kind, is the opportunity for using experience in a clear field. A revolutionary movement in the world's history is a time for revolutions, not patching."

The report of Sir William Beveridge of England on "Social Insurance and Allied Services" and an American plan for postwar social security gotten out by the National Resources Planning Board, are now under study. Both plans, based on a conviction that present social security measures are inadequate, unco-ordinated and full of inequalities, aim to broaden protection in a comprehensive, unified, contributory social insurance setup, popularly described as a "cradle-to-grave" program.

Gets Praise and Blame

The English plan, only recently available for study here, has not had full discussion in the American press. In Britain, it has been subjected both to strong condemnation and ardent praise. Left-Wing Harold Laski wields a thick brush of hearty approval as he enjoys the thought that the Beveridge plan will end private enterprise in industrial insurance, will pull out one of the props of capitalism and will make "need, not economic worth, the basis on which the wage structure will be built."

The Planning Board's report has not been given to Congress for consideration, but rests on President Roosevelt's desk, presumably awaiting his "state of the union" message to Congress, but among the features of the program are reported to be the following: Federalization of the unemployment compensation setup; an increase in the present 5 per cent payroll tax (2 per cent for old age insurance and 3 per cent for unemployment compensation) to 8 per cent with employers paying 5.5 per cent and employees 2.5 per cent and increasing the cost by $1,335,000,000 to $3,560,000,000; minimum aid for all workers without a need or means test, including services essential to health, education and welfare with hospitalization benefits for wife and children; extension of old age and survivors' insurance coverage to self-employed, to domestic servants, agricultural workers and to employees of non-profit institutions.

To Eliminate Want

What in short does the Beveridge scheme plan to do? A summary of its main features found in the report itself says that the plan "is to make want under any circumstances unnecessary." As a scheme of social insurance "against interruption and destruction of earning power," it embraces six principles: flat rate of subsistence benefit; flat rate of contribution; unification of administrative responsibility; adequacy of benefit; comprehensiveness; and classification.

The foregoing definition is, of course, too condensed for proper discussion. However, in essence, the gist of the proposal is that the income of the individual or the existence minimum and that all the changes of life, such as birth, marriage, old age, unemployment, accident, sickness or decease are to be covered by an all-embracing insurance. Included is a comprehensive scheme of medical care, including hospital, dental and optical treatment, convalescent home and post-operational treatment. Outstanding, too, is the manner in which the plan would relate income to the size of the family by a system of children's allowances paid for not by the insurance fund but directly from the national exchequer.

The plan is recognized as an attack upon the inadequacy of the existing wage system and this is commented upon favorably by the trade unions, which argue that a national minimum for families of every size cannot be secured by a wage system based on the product of a man's labor and not on the size of his family.

Rests on Assumptions

However, in any analysis of such a social insurance plan, and giving due credit to its humanitarian goal, it must not be forgotten that the Beveridge scheme is based on certain assumptions and that if these are erroneous or impossible of achievement, the plan itself manifestly becomes a failure. The chief condition, outside of winning the war, is that the nation maintain full or adequate employment for all who can and will work.

Sir William recognizes that his scheme is worthless if mass unemployment obtains. British employment is largely conditional upon British trade. Hence the success of the plan rests in no small measure upon the economic health of the nations with which Britain deals. From this it is no great step to visualize a Britain whose social security is realizable mainly in the degree to which productiveness and free markets become the heritage of other nations.

The Beveridge report declares that its aim covers only "one of five giants on the road to reconstruction," naming the other four as disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness. He sees the advantages of a unified social insurance scheme as great and unquestionable and asserts "the state cannot be excluded from giving direct assistance to individuals in need." Want he labels "a needless scandal," and says Britain could have abolished it before the present war by proper redistribution of income. He defends the pooling of social risks as consonant with fair play and national unity, and affirms his desire to maintain incentive opportunity and responsibility.

Criticism Seen Necessary

There is bound to be opposition to proposals such as Beveridge's or its counterpart, the yet unpublished American plan, which, by the way was in the President's hands before the British plan was printed. This opposition which may result in modification or new plans is altogether a salutary thing. Schemes to banish poverty or want may or may not be visionary, but they always cost something. The cost need not be a deterrent, but the gain must be made evident.

As to the question of money cost, this is put at £697 million for 1945 or somewhat under one-ninth of the national income. On an equivalent basis for the United States with more than three times the population of Great Britain, the cost to America would be over $8 billion to start and over $10 billion by 1965. Whether Britain can stand an additional and rising heavy load on top of an already unprecedented tax burden can only be surmised. Sir William thinks it can, but only if national income is at least maintained, and if inflation is avoided.

The United States presumably could bear the increased cost of the National Resources Planning Board's plan more easily, since the country is much more nearly self-contained and starts off with a higher standard of living. But—and there is more than one but—what of the problem of paternalism and to what extent will it weaken the functioning of free enterprise? Will those who receive benefits from the state refrain from putting forth their best efforts, or will many sit back and be satisfied with what the Government allows them?

Will the less industrious and incompetent have larger families which by and large must be supported by taxes on the thrifty and able workers? Will there be pressure to extend and liberalize the payments, such as has occurred in the past in connection with the soldiers' bonuses and state old-age pensions? Will the plan tend to do away with philanthropy or the need for it?

Some Organized Opposition

Organized opposition to the proposed plan has already made itself heard in the United States. The American Farm Bureau Federation is against hospital insurance and the National Grange has voted against socialized medicine. It is hardly to be expected that insurance companies will be in favor of the scheme.

The bringing up of adverse comment on social security plans is not to be construed as antagonism to the main tenet of the proposals, the elevating of society to a higher plane of living. But the means for achieving such an end should and will undergo the closest scrutiny. If some freedom is to be lost in the process, the public must be made fully aware of it.

The plans continue the established trends toward greater concentration of power in government. This may appear inevitable but at some point in the democratic process, the trend will veer again to emphasis on individual initiative. It should not be forgotten that the free enterprise economy with all its faults of unequal distribution, has produced the highest living standard in the world. It is to be hoped that social security plans, while making for equitable distribution, will not deter growing productive effort.

Marine Midland Net Earnings Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—James G. Blaine, president of the Marine Midland Trust Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting that the bank's 1942 net earnings were $1,037,850 compared with $1,004,811 in 1941.

The net earnings were equal to $2.08 a share against $2.01 a share in the previous year.

Babson Weighs Mutual Versus Stock Concerns

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Fla.—Since my recent article on insurance stocks, many letters have come to me asking why I did not recommend some "mutual" stocks as investments. Well, the simple answer is that mutual companies have no stocks outstanding. This not only means that you cannot buy into a mutual company, but also that the mutuals have no stock equities. There also have been other questions which lead me now to discuss the entire "ins-and-outs" of mutuals vs. stock companies.

Let me first say that I believe in all co-operative enterprises if they are headed for the right ultimate goal. But for co-operative groups to keep from becoming inert bureaucracies, they must now have competition from privately owned companies. This is especially true of mutual insurance companies which theoretically should provide lower rates than stock companies.

As a practical matter, if you get a lower rate from a mutual company, it may be due either to your forfeiting the security of the stockholders' equity or to the fact that the competition from stock companies prevents the mutuals from going to sleep.

Stock life insurance companies are interested, not only in lowering premium rates, but they are interested in the more important needs of lengthening the lives and bettering the health of their policyholders. The profits of the stockholders of such companies increase in proportion to the longer you live. The stockholders and officers of a stock company have a super-urge that the mutuals lack.

The same principle is true of stock fire and casualty companies. The stockholders of such stock insurance companies are interested in reducing the number of fires, accidents and defalcations. They should be credited for the laws which today require fireproof construction, municipal fire departments, sufficient hydrants, fire alarm signal boxes, including safety appliances and other regulations to protect your property and lives. It was the super-urge of the stockholders which got the needed legislation passed.

But the above is not all. These stockholders know that their insurance business increases as new building increases. Hence, they are behind every movement to make it easier for you to build more and better houses. These stock companies even loan their money to policyholders to encourage building.

The National Board of Underwriters and such companies as the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company owe their birth to the stock fire insurance companies. It has been the super-urge of stockholders in fire insurance and casualty companies which has supplied the equipment to provide your community with fire alarms, fire pumpers, ladder trucks, good hose and needed legislation for protecting your lives, homes and property.

One more thought: The stock, life, fire and casualty companies provide an excellent means for small investors to get diversification. These companies own large amounts of well-selected stocks, bonds and mortgages. Many of these companies could pay dividends if they did no insurance business. The income received on their investments now goes far toward paying such dividends. This is one reason why I am tremendously interested in investment advisory work. This dovetails into the insurance business 100 per cent.

Some pessimists decry insurance stocks because they claim that the Government will some day take over the insurance business. If so, this might be hard luck for the mutual companies; but the stock companies have little to fear. As the Government enters the lower-bracket ranks, new fields with even a brighter future will open up for the stock companies.

Private insurance is a fundamental industry. It has always existed in some form and always will exist in some form. Furthermore, as long as the stock companies keep on their toes and do the right thing, they should always give the mutual companies mighty effective competition.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 12
Income Constructively Received

In making a return of income for Federal income tax purposes, all income must be reported except those items which are specifically exempt, a list of which may be found in the instructions attached to the return form. The report of income must include "constructively received" as well as actually received, that is, income which becomes the property of a person during the year even though he does not have physical possession of it.

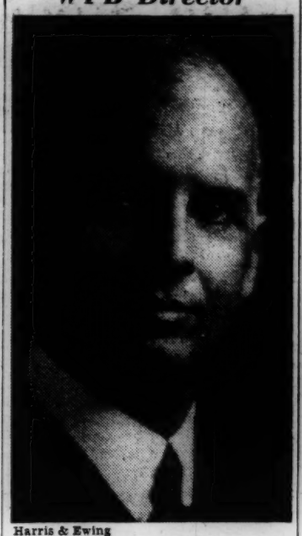
Income is constructively received when it is unconditionally credited to one's account or set apart subject to his order at any time. Thus, interest credited on a savings bank deposit is income to the depositor when credited, even though it may not be drawn down or even entered on the depositor's pass book. Income received for a taxpayer by his agent, such as rental payments, has been constructively received when it is received by the agent.

Interest coupons which have matured, and are payable, represent income constructively received by their owner, even though the coupons are not cashed, unless, of course, there are no funds available to pay the interest on the coupons. In the same way, dividend checks ordinarily become income when received, whether the checks are cashed or not. However, in the case of certain building and loan associations, dividends declared and credited may not be withdrawn by the shareholder until the maturity of the share in a future year. In such cases the dividends do not become income during the year of the credit, but in the year of the maturity of the share.

Another instance of constructive receipt of income may arise when one's debts or bills are paid by another or whether a debt is forgiven. If this payment of a debt by another, or forgiveness of a debt by a creditor, is not by way of outright gift, but in accordance with some agreement, or business transaction, then the amount of the debt paid on behalf of the taxpayer, or forgiven to him, becomes income to him in the year in which such payment or forgiveness occurs.

It often happens that a taxpayer who owns property agrees that the income from such property shall be paid to a third party, or he may contract to perform services to a second party and it is agreed that the compensation shall be paid to a third party. In each case the amount paid to the third party at the taxpayer's order is income "constructively received" by the taxpayer, which must be reported as income in his income tax return.

WPB Director



Harris & Ewing

Howard Coonley

Appointed director of the new conservation division of the War Production Board. Mr. Coonley has been deputy director of the conservation division, which has been divided into two divisions, conservation and salvage.

Danger Seen in Legislation Altering U. S. Patent System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reversion to the "dark ages of secret processes" will be the outcome of legislation altering America's patent system to deprive inventors of adequate reward for disclosure of their discoveries, Dr. Robert E. Wilson, president of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, declared here.

Dr. Wilson received the 1943 Perkin Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, presented for outstanding industrial research, at a joint meeting of the society, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Societe de Chimie Industrielle at the Commodore Hotel.

System in Jeopardy

"Our patent system is in real jeopardy," Dr. Wilson said. "This jeopardy is due to public misunderstanding which in turn is largely due to deliberate misrepresentations as to the nature of the patent monopoly and the part which patents play in encouraging invention and the prompt disclosure of discoveries and inventions to the public. The inevitable alternative of secrecy would tremendously retard the progress of both science and industry in this country."

Referring to proposals recently advanced in Government quarters for compulsory licensing and for prohibition of restrictions in licenses, Dr. Wilson said:

"Unless our scientists help to educate the lay public as to the facts of the situation, ill-considered legislation may be adopted which would hamper all research, prevent the prompt and free exchange of information, destroy the market of the independent inventor and discourage the continuance of American industrial research."

Dr. Wilson held that one of the chief reasons for the rapid advance of technology in the past 30 years had been the practical elimination of the "secret process" in favor of full disclosure and patenting as the preferable method of protecting one's rights and interests in an invention.

Dr. Wilson Warns

"If we take away a large part of the reward for disclosure, the tendency to revert to the dark ages of secret processes will be inescapable," he asserted. "Inter-company research conferences and reports on new lines of development would practically cease and early publication of research work would seldom be permitted. Industrial espionage would rear its head, and efforts to prevent it would force the elimination of the 'open door' policy of most of our industrial laboratories."

Dr. Wilson predicted that careless alterations in the patent system would weaken America's ability to obtain information on new processes from other nations, remarking that only the liberality of the patent system in the United States and the existence of a real market for worthwhile patents had led foreign patentees to make early application for an American patent..

Admitting that the system was in some need of modernization, Dr. Wilson favored greater care in granting of patents and urged that salary standards of the Patent Office be raised to make patent examination a lifetime career "rather than a training school for patent attorneys." He advocated limiting the life of a patent to not more than 17 years and limiting the expiration date to not more than 20 years after filing of application, thus ending the abuse of prolonged arguments before the Patent Office.

Wholesale Prices At Highest Level In Nearly 17 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further gains in the prices for farm products and foods at primary markets resulted in a slight increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series during the first week of January, the Department of Labor reported. With an advance of 0.2 per cent, the all-commodity index reached 101.4 per cent of the 1926 average, nearly 1 per cent above the early December levels and the highest point in almost 17 years.

Average prices for farm products rose 0.6 per cent, led by a 2 per cent rise in prices for grains. Prices of foods in primary markets increased 0.2 per cent largely as a result of an appreciable increase in prices for butter and milk.

There were few changes in industrial commodity markets during the week.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Jan. 9 1943	Jan. 2 1943	P.C Changes to Jan. 9 '43 from Jan. 2	Jan. 10 1942
All commodities	*101.4	*101.2	+ 0.2	+ 6.7
Farm products	116.1	115.4	+ 0.6	+17.5
Foods	104.4	104.2	+ 0.2	+12.9
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 2.3
Textile products	96.7	96.7		+ 4.7
Fuel & light mtls	80.0	79.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Metal & products	*103.6	*103.9		+ 0.4
Bldg materials	110.0	110.0		+ 1.0
Chem & allied	99.5	99.5		+ 4.4
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 1.7
Misc commod	80.4	80.4		+ 3.1
Raw materials	107.2	106.7	+ 0.5	+13.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.[illegible]	92.5		+ 1.3
Manufact prods	*100.2	*100.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.4
Com other than farm products	*98.2	*98.2		+ 4.4
Com other than farm and foods	*96.2	*96.2		+ 2.0

*Preliminary

New Rainbow Bridge Defaults on Interest

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The new Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls, opened for traffic less than 15 months ago, has defaulted on interest due Jan. 1 on its $4,000,000 of 4¼ per cent bonds.

Banks which act as paying agents for the coupons have been notified that, owing to lack of funds, the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission has been unable to meet the interest due. The Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Buffalo, is trustee for the issue, offered to the public in April, 1940, by a banking syndicate headed by Stranahan, Harris & Company.

More Cotton Consumed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during December totaled 935,511 bales of lint and 108,113 bales of linters, compared with 913,038 bales of lint and 113,728 of linters during November and 888,379 bales of lint and 109,945 of linters during December a year ago.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recent survey of Britain's financial position given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons was reassuring to the vast majority of the population and produced very few serious criticisms of the Treasury's policy.

The fact that between 42 per cent and 50 per cent of present expenditures is being met from current revenue is sound, and, from the sociological standpoint, the news that 33 per cent of the population are holders of National Savings Certificates.

In the current financial year the proportion of expenditure met by revenue has so far remained as high as in the whole of 1941-42. And since the peak of revenue inflow will be in the last quarter of this financial year, the amount of expenditure covered by revenue over the whole year will probably be higher than in any previous war year.

Position Outlined

Some idea of the position may be got from the following figures which show not only the expenditure and revenue items but also the amount of the floating debt and of other borrowings at various times since the outbreak of war (in millions of pounds):

	1939-40 exp.	% of exp.	1940-41 exp.	% of exp.
Expenditure	1,809.7	100	3,867.2	100
Revenue	1,049.2	58	1,408.9	37
Deficit	760.5	42	2,458.3	63
Floating debt	568.9	31	1,324.2	34
Other borrowing	191.6	11	1,134.1	29
	1941-42 exp.	% of exp.	1942-43 exp. to 28/11/42	% of exp.
Expenditure	4,775.7	100	3,517.4	100
Revenue	2,074.1	44	1,585.2	44
Deficit	2,701.6	56	1,932.2	56
Floating debt	498.3	10	620.9	18
Other borrowing	2,203.3	46	1,331.3	38

Such figures are a clear proof of the determination with which the present generation in this country is facing the great problem of paying for the war as it is being fought, which is all the more reassuring since Britain is also on the last lap of her drive towards the peak of war production.

Among the matters which have, however, given cause for concern to the financial experts, outstanding has been the continual rise in the note circulation, which stood at £908,323,000 in the middle of December.

Sir Kingsley Wood explained that this was very largely due to the greatly increased volume of money paid out in wages—though it seems that such wage increases are themselves practical indications of inflationary influences at work. (Regret continues to be exercised that there has been no permanent agreement between government and trade unions to fix wage-rates for the duration of the war, but with the war so far advanced it is generally realized that there is now little hope of this being achieved).

At the same time it can be pointed out—though conditions are not identical—that whereas the money in circulation in the United States increased during the past year by 38½ per cent, in Britain the increase was only 22½ per cent and, the rise since the outbreak of war has been over 125 per cent in the case of Germany, Japan and France, but only 70 per cent in Britain.

The Chancellor made much of the fact that the Government had been able to continue borrowing so very cheaply, but to this certain critics have replied that as a result of a decline in the purchasing power of the £ more money has been borrowed than might otherwise have been necessary, e. g., from the point of view of the burden of interest. Two hundred pounds borrowed at 2½ per cent is the same as £100 at 5 per cent.

In other words, as has already been pointed out in the reports of the Sir John Wardlaw-Milne Select Committee on National Expenditure, much might have been saved if only more careful investigations had been carried out at earlier stages of various large schemes, and had there been less overlapping between the work of different departments.

Reference was made during the debate on the Chancellor's statement, to the expenditure on the Churchill tank, but there was general agreement that this was an emergency, and that most government expenditure is not devised under such abnormal conditions.

Demand Rejected

Sir Kingsley Wood rejected the demand made in a section of the financial press for a reduction in interest rates. Treasury Bill rates are now twice as high as before the war, but he considered it inexpedient to reduce them from 1 per cent (and 1⅛ per cent on deposit receipts) on the grounds that these rates are closely related to the rates on day-to-day loans in the market, and that short, medium, and long-term rates must be considered together and "to alter one of them may prejudice the whole structure."

The general conclusion appears to be that provided the present good will on the part of the whole nation and of industry is allied to skilful financing the future war burdens can be confidently borne without fear of catastrophe.

No nationalization of banks or radical currency schemes are under consideration and the financial circles are more concerned about the immediate postwar period lest there should be a big, sudden demand by depositors for their money.

Lord Kindersley, Chairman of the National Savings Committee, recently summed up this situation when he said: "What the Government needs is loans for as long a period as possible, so that we shall not be faced at the end of the war with an unmanageable floating debt."

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Wartime Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Which type of music—swing, jazz or classical—does the public want to hear in wartime? This question has arisen in Australia with greater force than ever before, and demands for a more generous supply of "highbrow" radio programs are prominent in the correspondence columns of the daily press.

The improvement in popular taste apparent in the early months of 1942 has been maintained during the spring concert season. The extended series of orchestral matinees sponsored by the Australian Broadcasting Commission has met with enthusiastic support. People who formerly attended midday performances of classics from motives of curiosity have become regular patrons.

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Practically all public concert performance is now arranged on a "donation for war funds" basis, and the absence of a profit motive is largely responsible for the more serious and varied type of program. With all eligible men in uniform, in addition to a large body of educated women, concerts for the Forces can no longer be confined to semi-popular affairs in camp settings.

The A. B. C. has risen admirably to the occasion, and free weekly concerts of good music, presented by the best artists available, attract large audiences, which include a good percentage of Americans.

The return to Australia of many of her most gifted musicians, including such well-established interpreters as the pianist Una Bourne, and the baritones, Harold Williams and Arnold Matters, has helped materially to raise the standards of repertoire and performance.

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Further impetus to the better-music campaign is being given by the distinguished English violinist, Thomas Matthews, and his Australian-born wife, the pianist Eileen Ralph, whose present concert tour of the Commonwealth is remarkable both for gallant originality in program building and for gracious authority of style.

The cultural influence of Jeanne Gautier, who, domiciled in Australia for the duration, has accepted charge of the violin school at the Melbourne University Conservatorium, must also be noted, and praise awarded to such gifted resident musicians as Margaret Sutherland (composer-pianist), Lionel Lawson (leader of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra), and Joyce Greer (pianist), who, with many likeminded Australian artists, exclude from their programs all that is unworthy or second-rate.

Last, but by no means least, the war has broken the stranglehold of Continental music and has familiarized Australian audiences with much of the great creative output of England's twentieth-century Renaissance. The violin concertos of Elgar and Delius (played by Thomas Matthews); Vaughan Williams, "The Lark Ascending" (presented by Lionel Lawson); William Walton's choral masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," Gustav Holst's "Planets," and Vaughan Williams' "London" Symphony (directed by Prof. Bernard Heinze), together with the Delius poem, "Seadrift," for baritone, choir and orchestra (soloist, Harold Williams), were among the welcome additions to concert programs presented recently in Sydney and Melbourne.

Biddy Allen

San Francisco Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Even in the first concerts of the season the San Francisco Symphony did some of the best playing of its 31 years. One reason was that relatively few changes had been made in the personnel. The other was that Pierre Monteux, in the previous seven winters, had trained the orchestra so firmly and alertly that he could round it into shape quickly.

New on the opening program was a suite from Aaron Copland's ballet, "Billy the Kid." In an expert journalese fashion the music had enjoyable dash and brilliance. Most of it was popular in color and rhythm. It used cowboy songs as thematic material. Yet there was a fine nostalgia in its passage that described the death of the Southwest bandit.

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Mr. Monteux conducted a lively reading of Berlioz's impetuous "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture. And he imparted unexpected conviction to Franck's "Psyché" Suite, which in less persuasive performance can easily sink to the status of a pale, sugary offspring of "Tristan." The grand and climactic music of the program was Brahms' Second Symphony It is one of Mr. Monteux's favorite works. He gave it a really thrilling performance.

For the second pair of symphony concerts Mr. Monteux chose Russian music. Truth to tell, he chose a little oddly. Why put both Glazounoff's "Stenka Razin" and Balakireff's "Thamar" on one program? These legendary tone poems, while written with talent and exuberance, still represent a single and dated school of nineteenth-century romanticism. "Stenka Razin," with its quotations of the "Volga Boatmen's Song," preserved more of its fascination than did "Thamar."

There are times when Mr. Monteux retains a curious impersonality in his dealings with the ever - so - personal Tchaikovsky. Some such moments—but not a serious number of them—occurred during his generally powerful and wholehearted presentation of the Fourth Symphony. Effective contrast to the passionately mellifluous Tchaikovsky, Glazounoff and Balakireff was provided by Prokofieff's "Russian Overture." The overture is characteristic Prokofieff, if not the best Prokofieff. That is to say, it is adroit, fanciful, capricious. Much of it tickled the ear by a clever, kaleidoscopic showmanship. At least one interlude of it was beautifully solemn and tender.

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Chamber music of the highest quality shared pre-holiday honors with the above-described symphony concerts. The San Francisco String Quartet, largely because of improved personnel, played with all the finish, suppleness and eloquence of an ensemble of top national rank. Its members now are Naoum Blinder, Frank Hauser, Ferenc Molnar and Boris Blinder. They moved their listeners deeply and dramatically in their Beethoven "Rasoumovsky" Quartet. They pervaded three movements of Mendelssohn's Quartet Opus 81 with charming melos and vivacity. And their remarkable new selection was the Quartet No. 1 by 21-year-old William Bergsma.

Mr. Bergsma was born in Oakland, near San Francisco. Lately he has been studying and winning recognition at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester. His quartet was immediately impressive by its spontaneous vigor, its intricate but definite design and its blend of poetry and fun. Incidentally, another unusual element of the San Francisco String Quartet concert was the performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in an instrumentation by Julius Haug. The playing as well as the quartet arrangement served the anthem superbly.

Now that Boris Blinder has moved into the San Francisco String Quartet, his place in the admirable San Francisco Trio is taken by the equally distinguished Willem Van den Burg. Together with William Wolski, violinist, and Alice Morini, pianist, the cellist contributed to a magnificent and touching performance of Brahms' E flat Trio (which sometimes uses horn instead of cello). Beethoven's E flat Trio Opus 1 received its due note of keen vivacity and gracious taste.

Columbia Records

Artur Rodzinski

Appointed musical director and conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony beginning with the season of 1943-44.

Philadelphia Exhibitions

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Two one-man exhibitions by Philadelphians reveal those basic differences in emotional approach and technical handling that spell individuality.

One, of oils and drawings by Leon Karp, at the Art Alliance, sees the world through the soft stroke of the brush; the other, of drawings by Daniel Rasmusson, uses sculptural form and adroitly manipulated high lights to create compositions that, in spite of being couched in black-and-white terms, are primarily paintings.

Karp's interest lies in subtle tonalities, textures and brushwork. The texture of a wool sweater, a goat's skin, or a white table throw is handled with such conviction that, in each instance, your fingers tingle with the sense of touch.

In a Karp still-life also, the colors are thought through with the same understanding, and throughout the composition there is a sense of rightness and harmony that is unusually pleasing. Thus in "Still-life with Wine Bottle" the otherwise somewhat arbitrary arrangement of objects is held in close relationship by the sensitive brushings of blue, salmon, green, brown, and white.

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There is little physical activity in Karp's work, although even in some of the still-lifes his brush stroke implies activity, as if a slight breeze were passing over flowers, or about to lift the corner of a fold. "Boy with Goat," however, is essentially vibrant. The boy leaps free of the earth, while the goat rears up on his hind legs. The color range is typical—red, blue, brown, and a tan-shadowed white. Karp also revels in rich terra-cotta reds, pink, dull green, a smoked blue, and a faintly rusty yellow.

He is adept in using color and form suggestion for compositional and focal effect. In "Sewing Basket," for instance, a meandering yellow ribbon of measuring tape controls and knits the foreground pattern, while the click of a bright red note in the cover of a paper of needles holds the eye.

Daniel Rasmusson, now a soldier at Aberdeen, Maryland, is exhibiting at the Carlen Galleries a new series of romantic compositions.

Although the artist chooses black-and-white, he creates with full appreciation for color as well as for form. A sculptor as well as a painter (several of his figures in the round are also on view) he appreciates tri-dimensional form. Your eye sees around his figures—scarcely possible in the more flatly brushed Karps—sensing the rotundity of bodies whether human or equine.

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Rasmusson's first love was horses, and these recur in his present drawings, dashing around the circus ring with bare-back riders on and off and in between; or assisting in wild west impressions (somehow one feels these to be more synthetic) with Indians and frontiersmen. But perhaps the first love of the present show should be sought in the effective ballet series, based on the ballet of the Villa Malcontenta, Venice, and redolent of eighteenth-century romantic charm.

While the circus riders and horses have both weight and agility, the figures of the ballet, with compositional flicker of lithe arms and legs, possess a baroque grace. Yet, perhaps contrary to one's customary association of eighteenth-century ideas, the sense of super-activity is gained more by recourse to the activity of angles than to that of curves; while, in every instance, white high lights assure focus, and round out the figure modeling.

A feeling for nice balance and disposition of weights may be traced in almost every drawing; while creeping into a few is the lugubrious undercurrent of present world upheaval—strange foil for eighteenth-century grace. Thus in "Invaders" three nudes hang from a castle chandelier, while "Scene on a Beach," half Blake and half Michelangelo, poses a prone figure chained to a stake amid hovering black vultures.

Here, then, you have two opposed art types—one, Karp, concerned with a sensitive handling of pigments and arrangements; the other, Rasmusson, with the active romanticizing of life.

A New Play by James Bridie

By Harold Hobson

London

If you really want to appreciate the genius of Mr. Bernard Shaw, the best thing to do is to see a play written by one of his imitators. That is why James Bridie's "Holy Isle," at the Arts Theater, is a salutary and instructive experience.

Watching one of Mr. Shaw's own productions, the critical playgoer is apt to notice that there is little interest either in character or in story, but interest only in discussion; watching the intellectual drama as written by anyone else, he perceives suddenly and afresh how brilliant this discussion is. If it does nothing else, "Holy Isle," which returns 1,400 years into the past, proves the genius of "Back to Methuselah."

A quality of Mr. Shaw's which is not, perhaps, sufficiently appreciated is his fairness. The dramatist, according to Shaw, must put himself into the mind and heart of every one of his characters, see with their eyes, feel with their feelings, think their thoughts. Shakespeare saw Othello's point of view; and he saw Desdemona's, too. Only so can a tragedy be written. To tell a story merely from the standpoint of the hero or heroine is to produce a melodrama or a film script.

Shaw not wholly fulfills his own requirements. Emotionally he does not feel with his characters, because generally they seem to have no emotions at all. But, on the intellectual score, his rectitude is beyond praise. He may not know what Cusins and Undershaft feel on any point; but he knows precisely what they think on everything, and he sets it down with scrupulous honesty without reference to his own prejudices or convictions.

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Reporting the debates of the House of Commons, Dr. Johnson remarked that he took care never to let the Whig dogs have the best of it. That is an attitude of mind to which Mr. Shaw is completely foreign. Whatever point of view he may be expressing at the moment through his characters, he expresses with all his might and main. He does not reserve his big guns for the side he thinks right. He is an arsenal from which all sides may impartially draw their ammunition. He sets about writing his dramatic debates with the heroic determination that all his characters shall have the best of it.

This may not make for verisimilitude, for it is an obvious fact that in ordinary existence some people talk rather worse than others. But it undoubtedly contributes to intellectual honesty.

Regrettably, these observations cannot be transferred to Mr. Bridie. The usual complaint brought against him as a dramatist is that his third acts are not up to the level of his seconds and firsts. But in "Holy Isle," in which the interest is mainly intellectual, his first and second acts are as prejudiced as his third. His story is that of an invasion, and his prejudices are all on the side of the invaded.

A band of people from the mainland, including a queen (Margaretta Scott) and a priest (Herbert Lomas), wearing the garments of roughly 500 A. D., but somewhat more modern in conversation and ideas, pour into a small island off the Scottish coast where the inhabitants live in a state of philosophic anarchy, presided over by a sort of Brains Trust, in which the principal figure is a lady of a Chinese serenity of aspect, called She (Vivienne Bennett).

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Now, in one respect, at least according to modern ideas, the invaders are morally vulnerable. We know a good deal about unprovoked invasion, and we have decided that it is at all times a wicked and evil thing. In attempting to thrust the conceptions of government and religion congenial to herself upon a peaceful and unoffending people much against their will, the Queen Margause and her minister of religion undoubtedly laid themselves open to Mr. Bridie's righteous indignation.

But his indignation with them is not upon this ground at all. He attacks and ridicules them, not because they try to impose their ideas by force, but because he believes their ideas are wrong. The play is, in substance, a debate about these ideas. It is the old dispute between Rousseau and Hobbes revived. Is the natural man born free, as the Frenchman asserts, and enchained only by the influence of government and religion? Or, as Hobbes maintained, is the state of nature to be described as "No arts; no letters; no society' and; which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, nasty, brutish, and short"?

Had Shaw written this play we should have had the arguments on both sides brilliantly deployed and marshaled against each other, intellectual swords flashing in the air, cunning thrusts and parries, all the clatter and sparkle of conflict between well-matched antagonists. But that is not Mr. Bridie's way. He throws all his weight into one scale, gives all his epigrams to one side, all his sympathy to the exponents of mildly good-tempered anarchy. He writes, if the phrase may be allowed, with loaded dice. There is no conflict, no struggle, no drama, because he gives away the victory before the battle starts.

Six Flint Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flint, Mich.

The midwinter show at the Flint Institute of Arts consists of the work of six Flint artists. The scope of the show is varied, ranging from industrial scenes (at least two of the artists are engaged in defense work) to serene landscapes and fantastic or imaginative creations. Although it may not be particularly significant, it is an interesting fact that, by coincidence, each artist represents a different nationality. Flint maintains its reputation as a melting pot.

The artists are Lucienne Bloch, who is Swiss; Jaroslav Brozik, born in Pilsen, Bohemia; John Davies, from Scotland; Stephen Dimitroff, Bulgarian; Paul Fitzko, Jugoslav, and Basil Hawkins, native American from the Ozark country.

Although Miss Bloch is a daughter of the composer, Ernest Bloch, in her work there is nothing especially suggestive of her musical heritage—that is, no lyrical or rhythmic overtones. Her paintings, mostly in tempera, are small, workmanlike, compact, precise, and with a somewhat dry quality derived from her fresco experience. Both she and Mr. Dimitroff (she is Mrs. Dimitroff in private life) worked as assistants to Diego Rivera on his New York frescoes. Both express this mural quality, but here the likeness in their work ends.

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A charming item by Miss Bloch is "George Ernest Dimitroff on Weehawken St."—a detailed pattern of ancient houses and New York skyline with minuscule child figure drawing a wagon. Then there are other child studies, including "Geddo in Michigan," where the little boy stands in a field holding a tiger cat, and "Geddo in New York," in which he is seen on a rooftop wearing a red coat, against a background of busy river traffic. Miss Bloch also shows two well-designed mural sketches, illustrating scientific studies, for a high school.

By Mr. Brozik is a scintillating portrait called "On Passing By"—a glowing damsel in pale gold tones. She wears a blue dress against which she holds a tiny yellow flower. Her cap and scarf are speckled black and white, and the whole has a luminous shimmering quality due to the manner in which the paint is applied. There is also a large mother-and-child piece, classic in feature, with large areas of color within which is rich variation of tone. "Rose" with her beautiful warm flesh, has rose dress and cap against a gorgeous blue background. "Creation," with women and children rising from the sea in a never-never landscape, is in subtle and unusual colors, though a mere sketch.

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Mr. Davies shows a powerful tempera painting, "Welders," in bold areas of blue-gray and rust. "Gas Works," also tempera, is a not too obvious pyramidal design which leads the eye in by means of a winding road and up to the top of the storage tanks. "Lake Orion" is in rich yellows and reds—the fancy old buildings of a resort town. "Spring Thaw" is a more sketchy snow scene with impressive accents of red. In "Tracks" the artist uses a violent yellow with telling effect. "Manistee" is painted in an entirely different technique, with flat, choppy strokes, and drawing lines over flatly painted surfaces. "The Village" is a lush water color with deep green in foliage, ruddy houses, and striding figure in blue blouse.

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No oils are included in Mr. Dimitroff's group, but the water colors are large and powerful. "Listening to Music" is a woman's head in buff tones, with heavy black hair. In this, as in the vigorous "Drill Press Operator," and in "Mother Sewing," he uses a broad drawing line that carries for a great distance. His rich, green landscapes of Vermont mountains show plane after plane in rhythmic sequence.

Mr. Fitzko, who is a baker by trade, is a Sunday painter in the Rousseau sense of the term. There is a slightly primitive quality about his work, often combined with mystery or allegory. His paintings are usually quite tiny. In "Wayfarers" mysterious bowed figures are entering a snowbound village street. "Deer Hunters" has miniature red figures pursuing toy-like deer through a dim landscape.

A small rich oil is Mr. Hawkins' "August Night," with its deep darks and bright yellow moon. "Harvest," also small, is all golden. The large water colors are very handsome. There are "Campau Street," a snow scene; "Industry," with roundhouse, trains and smoke in dusky violets; "Tight Rope Walker," portrait of a clown with exaggerated hands and feet, high in the big top, above the crowds; the unrealistic "Hadley Hills," in its gorgeous hues; and "Flint River Dam," with dynamic lines of bridge and power house.

Désiré Defauw in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

To assist Hans Lange in the season's directing, the management of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra last week imported Désiré Defauw, conductor of the Concerts Symphoniques, Montreal. The program which that director set forth was designed to serve not merely as his effective introduction to Chicago, but also as a memorial to Theodore Thomas.

It may have been due to the latter circumstance that Mr. Defauw presented a more or less conservative group of works, conservative, that is, for the fifth decade of the twentieth century, but less so for the period in which Mr. Thomas held sway over the musical training of Chicago. The concert opened with the Overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." That, indeed, was a safe curtain-raiser for a conductor with a sense of color and imagination. Mr. Defauw at once demonstrated that he was possessed of those qualities. He not only read the overture with the stormy gusto which Wagner put into it, but carried the orchestra along with him.

Mr. Defauw might well have been expected to offer a convincing exposition of Debussy's Two Nocturnes; for if not actually a Frenchman, he is next door to being one. There was no doubt about the efficacy of his way with the orchestra in these pieces. The "Nuages" was performed with beautiful delicacy, and with the poetic feeling that the work must contain if the performance is to make its full effect. If "Fêtes" was remarkable for nothing else, it was for the extraordinary fashion with which the conductor and his orchestra built up a crescendo that, incredible as it may seem, sounded like Ravel's "Bolero," or the first movement of Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony.

With a director with so large a sense of drama, anything could be expected of him when—perhaps with a patriotic motive—he set forth "Le Chasseur Maudit" by his great countryman, César Franck. That composition has been heard often in Orchestra Hall, but it is doubtful if on any previous occasion it made quite as much noise as Mr. Defauw evoked from the orchestra at this concert. The Belgian conductor may agree, probably, that "Le Chasseur Maudit" is far from being a great piece of music, but he will insist that it can be made just as exciting as Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini"—and he proved it.

The remainder of the concert was devoted to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Most fastidious classicists take the position that Gallic music interpreters cannot understand the art of Beethoven. While Mr. Defauw did not, indeed, disclose himself to be the most notable of the specialists who lead orchestras in the German master's symphonies, he gave an interpretation of it that was not to be despised. His tempo in the opening movement seemed slower than that of most conductors who subscribe to Wagner's dictum that Beethoven's A major Symphony is the "Apotheosis of the Dance." The Scherzo lacked the lightness which provides contrast with the music which went before, and that which comes after. Withal, it was an interesting reading, even if an unconventional one.

Ruth Draper at Jordan Hall

By Edwin F. Melvin

Ruth Draper adds nothing—or comparatively little—that is new to her programs of character sketches. To those who have seen her repertory in past seasons it might seem that she has nothing to offer. But sitting in the audience before her once more, it is not so much the familiarity of her material that impresses the beholder as its perennial freshness.

At Jordan Hall last evening, where she began a series of three performances — other programs will be given this afternoon and Sunday afternoon—her monologues bore such remembered titles as "Opening a Bazaar," "A Class in Soul Culture," "On the Porch in a Maine Coast Village," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "Vive la France."

Except for "Vive la France," to which she has added a new second part, dated 1940, describing the departure of a young Frenchman from a beach in Brittany to join the Fighting French forces in England, all the material which she presents antedates the present war. Here and there perhaps, she has inserted freshening touches. But what is more important, the sketches deal with persisting traits in human nature. The characters remain alive, and the vaguely suggested time of the background against which they are set seems of small significance.

The variety of people which she brings upon the stage would be amazing if it had not been experienced so often before that now it is almost taken for granted. There is the garrulous but kind-hearted English lady presiding at the opening of the bazaar; the Down-East woman, rocking on her porch and gossiping with her neighbors; the instructor, with flat Middle Western accents, initiating her listeners in the mysteries of culture; Mr. Clifford's remarkable secretary, his self-centered wife, and the sympathetic Mrs. Mallory; two Frenchwomen seen against a background of war in 1916 and again in 1940. Each of them is sharply differentiated. The dialogue has scarcely a waste word. In few plays is interest held so steadily through an evening as it in these monologues.

The sketches, like the characters, are varied in mood. Some of them, particularly those at the beginning of the program are light and intended mainly to be amusing. But "Vive la France" is highly dramatic. "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," the most elaborate undertaking, really presents a little play in terms of monologue. Except perhaps for "A Class in Soul Culture," the slenderest of the offerings last evening, all of the sketches in the program have one quality in common in that they present a many-sided view of each character. It is that which gives them their depth and richness and makes them worth seeing more than once.

As actress Miss Draper shows no slackening of her powers with the passing seasons. For the moment she seems to live the roles that she presents. To many in the audience which filled the hall last evening the characters seemed like familiar friends. But like old acquaintances they were no less interesting on that account.

Casadésus With Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

Richard Burgin this week and next is once more occupying the Boston Symphony Orchestra dais during the midwinter vacation of Dr. Koussevitzky. Well liked nowadays by audience and orchestra, he was welcomed warmly yesterday afternoon.

His program was made up of Respighi's orchestral arrangement of sixteenth-century dances and airs for the lute; Strauss' "Don Quixote," and the Saint-Saëns Piano Concerto No. 4, in C minor, with Robert Casadésus as soloist. A badly assorted list, which looks as if it had been put together because each of the works was about due for a hearing.

Mr. Casadésus, a member of the famous French family of musical and dramatic artists, had appeared in a Monday-Tuesday program of the Boston orchestra in 1938, but apparently had not been heard before in the longer series. He revealed himself as a virtuoso of formidable powers, well equipped technically and temperamentally to play this work of his fellow countryman. He received an ovation.

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The concerto itself is not very rewarding today. It is distinctly a virtuoso piece, which often calls upon the soloist to produce orchestral sonorities while the orchestra behind him sits idle or strums an accompaniment — obviously a wasteful and futile undertaking. The thematic material is not sufficiently striking to justify so much reiteration as the composer has given it. And the constant reiteration is not a satisfactory musical substitute for the development that is lacking.

"Don Quixote" ranks high among Strauss' tone poems, and parts of it still have the power to charm us with their intricate texture, their sensuous tone, and their brilliant instrumental colors. But texture, tone, and color, applied to a composition which has many measures that are dull and some that are downright vulgar are not enough.

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Like all descriptive music, this must lean heavily upon non-musical factors. If you listen to it purely as music, its faults become immediately apparent. And whether you are willing to overlook these for the sake of the descriptive values depends upon whether you are greatly entertained by the specifically Teutonic notion of humor.

The soloists yesterday were Jean Bedetti, cellist, and Jean Lefranc, violist, who proved that it is quite unnecessary for the orchestra to go outside its own ranks for a presentation of "Don Quixote." Incidentally, Mr. Speyer distinguished himself, as he has been doing for several weeks during the absence of Mr. Gillet, with his oboe solo work.

Mr. Burgin directed the whole with authority, if not with an illuminating imagination. He also did well by the Respighi suite, of which the Villanella, by an unknown composer, is especially notable for its atmosphere.

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BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:30
$1.10 to $3.85. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75

"Makes murder a parlor pastime"—Life
EVA Le Gallienne
JOSEPH Schildkraut
in
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON THEA., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN with ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of Broadway
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Golfers Played in Snow In 1906 Mexican Tourney

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any time golf can be played on a northern course in mid-winter, on bare ground, and under tolerable conditions of temperature and wind, it is a matter of news; doubly so when an open tournament can be staged successfully on New Year's Day, as has been done for the last three years at Wollaston. But through the medium of old-time records I can relate of something even more remarkable, likewise with a Boston angle.

On Jan. 24, 1906, Arthur G. Lockwood and Thomas G. Stevenson, both hailing from the Hub, played in a snowstorm in Mexico City, in the Mexican amateur championship, and that snowstorm was the first Mexico City had known in 60 years; the more severely felt because it was preceded by a hot spell. It may be stated, further, that Lockwood won his match that day of the snowstorm and went on to win the title.

Special Train

Stevenson lost to Walter Fairbanks of Denver, who in 1899 earned the sobriquet of "Forty-Hole Fairbanks," as winner of the first match that ever went that far in a national amateur championship. And incidentally, his victim was a Boston man, James F. Curtis of Essex County, brother of Miss Margaret and Miss Harriot Curtis, the pair who donated the "Curtis Cup" for women's international team matches.

The expedition to Mexico City in 1906 is worthy of comment at this late date for more reasons than one. First of all, when the golfers headed for Mexico City on Jan. 10, it was on a special train from New York. Imagine anything like that these war days! In the party was a sizable contingent from Boston, for besides the aforesaid Arthur Lockwood and Tom Stevenson, there was George Wright, the "father of golf" in New England, the man who introduced the game to this district at Franklin Park in 1890, accompanied to Mexico by Mrs. Wright; the irrepressible Alec Campbell, bubbling over with wit and humor, the pro whose recent passing was noted in these columns; and Alex Findlay, under whose guidance the whole thing was arranged, including the presence of four famous British professionals, namely, Alex Herd, British open champion of 1902; Jack White, British open champion of 1904, and designer of the internationally known "Jack White clubs"; Andrew Kirkaldy of St. Andrews, Scotland, famed like Campbell for his wit and his quaint spontaneous comments; and Rowland Jones, one of the best of the British pros of that era.

Big Invasion

That affair of 37 years ago was the biggest "invasion" of first-line British pros up to that time, even though Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor had come over in 1900, when Vardon won our open and Taylor finished second. The Mexico City affair also brought forth the first big international team match on record, even granting that the visitors from the Isles were up against a team of adopted Americans; for the pros on "our" team were Willie Smith, Alex Smith, Alec Campbell, and Bernard Nicholls, all British-born, and Robert Simpson, of whose birthplace the writer has no knowledge.

Bernard Nichols then was revelling in the fame of having been the only resident American pro who in Harry Vardon's otherwise wholly victorious exhibition tour of American courses had beaten that greatest of the greats, playing on even terms. He did it twice. His brother, Gilbert Nicholls, even more famous in our national competitions, played for the British team in the Mexico match in place of Jack White, who was out temporarily. The Americans won by a total of 6 up and Alec Campbell defeated Gil Nicholls.

Willie Wins

They all competed in the Mexican open championship, and Willie Smith, then pro of the Mexico City Country Club where the tournament was staged, won with a 72-hole total of 289, as against 301 for Willie Anderson, who finished second. Alex Smith tied for third with 321, but he got back at Brother Willie five months later when he won our national open at Onwentsia, Chicago District, with a total of 295, as against 302 for Brother Willie, who finished second.

Willie had won the national in 1899 at Baltimore, with a margin of 11 strokes over the second man, George Low. Willie was one of the most brilliant golfers of his era, almost untouchable in one of his scoring streaks, but only ordinary at other times, as in the national open at Myopia in 1908 when he tied with little Freddie McLeod for the title, then went all to smash in the playoff with his 83 against McLeod's 77.

Alex Takes Over

A month before the national open of 1906, after the return from Mexico, Alex Smith was asked by some golf writer, "Who will win the open?"

"Well, it's my turn," said Alex, "but if I don't, Willie (Smith) will."

"How about Anderson?" was the next query. (Willie Anderson, be it known, already had won the national four times.) "He won't win it," said Smith. "He's playing on his home course, and the home pro never wins."

It was after such prophecy that Alex Smith did win the title for his first time; won it in 1910 after a playoff with his younger brother, Macdonald Smith, and J. J. McDermott. Incidentally, recounting the rigidity with which golf rules were observed in those old days, Andrew Kirkaldy "accidentally brushed sand from the line of his putt," as the dispatch went, "and was disqualified." The old-timers observed the rules meticulously.

Haegg Recognized Mile Mark Holder

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 16

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has recognized Gundar Haegg, Swedish fireman, as holder of the world record for the mile with a time of 4 m. 4 6-10 s. turned in a Stockholm on Sept. 4, 1942.

The record displaces the five-year-old mark of 4 m. 06.4s. held, by England's Sydney Wooderson.

Cards Sign Goosetree

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16 (AP)—Eddie Goosetree, a baseball scout for 17 years with the Detroit Tigers, has been signed as a player scout by the Cardinals, Jim Bassford, publicity director, announces.

Rangers On Garden Ice With Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins, who today are enjoying their widest lead of the season at the head of the National Hockey League standing, play the first of a home-and-home series with New York Rangers at the Garden tonight, with the face-off at 8:15 p. m. Tomorrow night the two teams meet again in New York.

These two games with the tail-end Blue Shirts afford the Bruins a golden opportunity to add four solid points to their three-point margin by winning both starts as they did back in November when Bruins won here 5-3 and then went to Madison Square Garden to win the second 4-3.

Rangers Won

In the last meeting between the two clubs on Dec. 29, the Rangers added insult to injury by taking the measure of the Bruins 5-3 for the B's first defeat on home ice this winter. And that game, incidentally, was the last the Rangers won, having been beaten four times and tied twice in their six games since.

This will be the seventh meeting of the season between the two clubs and the last here in Boston until the final game of the regular schedule on March 16, which will be a Red Cross game. So far the series stands four to two in Boston's favor.

The only question mark for the Bruins tonight is whether big Dit Clapper will be able to play. Dit, the mainstay of the team at defense, was injured and had to leave the game in the first period last Tuesday, and since has not had his skates on. If Clapper cannot play, Manager Art Ross will drop Busher Jackson back to defense and put Yank Boyd on the line with Murph Chamberlain and Herb Cain.

Pike Is Out

The Rangers lately have been handicapped by the absence of Alfie Pike, the versatile player who was alternating between a forward berth and a defense position. On the other hand they will have Phil Watson back, although the curly haired center will not be up to par.

Besides tonight's Bruins-Rangers game here at the Garden, other National Hockey League contests will send Chicago against Detroit in Detroit and Montreal against Maple Leafs in Toronto. Tomorrow night Bruins will be at Rangers, Detroit at Chicago and Toronto at Montreal.

Hub Notes

A Cheer for Duffy

Baseball critics in this sector have for the past few days been boosting Jimmy Collins for a niche in the Cooperstown Hall of Fame; and, no doubt, the one-time third base great deserves a berth in that coveted memorial building at the birthplace of the national pastime. But while beating their drums, the local boys should put in a few more cheers for Hughie Duffy, the king of all batters with his .438 all-time high average.

* * *

The strong Curtis Bay Coast Guard hockey six defeated the Boston Olympics, 6-1, last night at the Garden, with all except two of the visitors figuring in the scoring. Although the tally suggests a one-sided affair, actually it was close and hard-fought until the final period, when the Coast Guardsmen began finding the range. Ray Chaisson sank the only Boston goal.

* * *

The Red Sox, it seems, are involved in that exhibition date dispute between the Yankees and Giants. The New York clubs suddenly discovered a couple of days ago that they both have scheduled exhibitions at home the week ends preceding the regular season opening. Consequently, each thinks the other should change its dates. The Sox are booked to play two contests with the Giants.

* * *

Briefs . . . Judging by the interest shown in the recent Harvard-Dartmouth hockey game, played on The Skating Club rink in Brighton, the teams should move into the Garden the next time they come together in February . . . The local Coast Guard basketball team ran up an 81-52 tally on the M. I. T. varsity last night in Walker memorial . . . Camp Edwards defeated Harvard Medical, 41-39, in a thriller at the Camp . . . In the college hockey doubleheader at the Arena last night, Dartmouth beat Northeastern, 9-4, and M. I. T. edged Williams, 5-2. The Big Green won all three of its games here, with B. C., Harvard and the Huskies.

National Hockey League

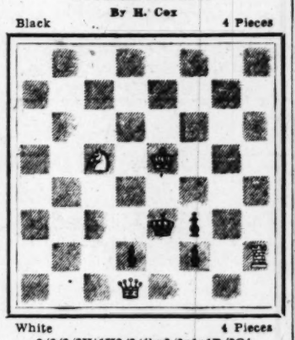
	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Boston	14	9	6	34	103	99
Detroit	12	8	7	31	89	68
Toronto	13	10	4	30	126	84
Chicago	10	9	6	26	81	88
Montreal	9	13	5	23	90	108
New York	7	16	4	18	84	126

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

January 16, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2519
By H. Cox

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

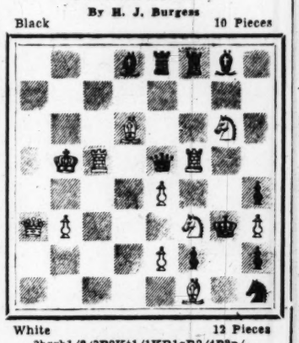
8/8/8/2Kt1K3/8/4kp2/3p1p1R/3Q4

White to play and mate in two

(Prize Two-Mover, Australian Chess Review, 1941.)

Problem No. 2520
By H. J. Burgess

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

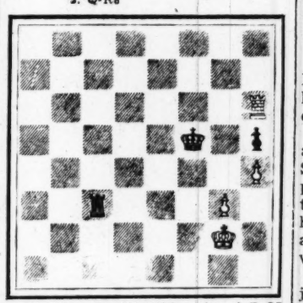
3brrbl/8/3B2Kt1/1KR1qR2/4P3p/-QP3KtkP/4P1p/5B1kt

White to play and mate in two

(Prize Two-Mover, Braille Chess Magazine, Octooer, 1941. A great blind composer.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2517. Kt-Q7
No. 2518. 1. B-B5 — threatens
2. Q-R7
1. ..... — KtxQP or BxP
2. Q-R6
1. ..... — KtxBP
2. Q-R8



End-Game No. 647. White wins: 1 R-Q7, BxR; 2 KtxB, KR-B; 3 Q-B3, RxB; 4 PxR, Resigns.

End-Game No. 648

Black — 3 Pieces
White — 4 Pieces

Black to play and draw

(From an actual game, submitted by Frank Hufnagel.)

Milwaukee Report

Milwaukee (Wisconsin) leads all of the country's municipalities in recognizing the recreational values of chess and in giving that recognition impetus by sponsoring playground classes and matches for children. Adults too have classes and matches in Social Centers.

The 1942 report shows a total attendance of 32,616. This includes Municipal Leagues, High School Leagues and classes, tournaments, playground and social center lessons and social play in the Municipal Chess Room in the evening. For 12 years now similar reports have been kept and the total attendance is 208,023.

Miss Dorothy C. Enderis is in charge of the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, and the report at hand is evidence of her conviction that chess is a valuable and worthwhile activity for boys and girls from 8 or 9 up.

Combining chess with more strenuous playground activities seems sensible, and even small children learn to sit quietly and concentrate and enjoy playing chess.

Match Game

Once again Reshevsky plays P-Q4, but in this game, for the first time in the match, he was unable to win. Play was cautious with a draw developing after prolonged efforts by each player to find a tangible advantage.

Ninth Game

Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black	Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28 RxR	PxR
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	29 Kt-Q3	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	30 P-K4	R-Q
4 Q-Kt3	P-B3	31 PxP	QxP
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	32 Kt-Kt2	P-K5
6 B-B4	Castles	33 Kt-B4	B-Q5
7 P-K3	PxP	34 Kt-K3	Q-K4
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	35 Kt-Kt4	Q-K2
9 CastlesKR	Kt-Kt3	36 R-K	R-K
10 B-K2	B-K3	37 Q-B4	Q-Kt2
11 Q-B2	QKt-Q4	38 Q-Q5	P-KR4
12 B-K5	B-B4	39 Kt-K3	B-Kt3
13 Q-Q2	KtxKt	40 Kt-B4	Q-B6
14 QxKt	Kt-K5	41 RxP	RxR
15 Q-Kt4	P-B3	42 QxR	Q-R8ch
16 B-Kt3	Q-Q2	43 K-R2	BxP
17 KR-Q	K-R	44 Q-K8ch	K-Kt2
18 Kt-Q2	KtxB	45 Q-Q7ch	K-Kt
19 RPxKt	KR-Q	46 Q-R8ch	K-R2
20 QR-B	B-B	47 Q-Q7ch	Q-Kt2
21 Q-B3	B-Kt5	48 Q-K8	B-Q5
22 Q-B4	BxB	49 Kt-Q6	P-Kt3
23 QxB	P-K3	50 Kt-K8	K-R2
24 Kt-Kt4	Q-KB2	51 Kt-Q6	K-R2
25 Kt-B5	P-K4	52 Kt-K4	K-R3
26 PxP	PxP	53 Kt-Q6	Drawn
27 P-Kt3	R-Q4		

Match Game

Here Reshevsky wins his sixth game from Kashdan. This game, unlike the others, however, found Reshevsky winning with the black pieces.

Tenth Game

Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black	Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-B2	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	22 BxB	KtxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 P-K4	PxP
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	24 Kt-Kt4	Kt-Q3
5 P-K3	P-B3	25 RxP	QR-B
6 Kt-B3	Castles	26 Kt-K3	Kt-Kt4
7 Q-Kt3	PxP	27 B-B4	Q-K4
8 BxBP	QKt-Q2	28 P-B4	Q-K3
9 CastlesKR	Kt-Kt3	29 P-B5	Q-Kt3
10 B-K2	B-K3	30 RxR	RxR
11 Q-B2	Kt(Kt3)-Q4	31 P-B4	Kt-Q3
12 B-K5	B-B4	32 K-R	KtxKP
13 Q-Kt3	KtxKt	33 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3
14 B-QB4	KtxKt	34 PxP	RPxP
15 PxKt	Kt-K5	35 Q-Kt	RxP
16 Q-R3	BxB	36 QxKtP	Kt-B7ch
17 KtxB	Q-B2	37 K-Kt	Kt-Kt5
18 QR-Q	Kt-Q2	38 KtxPch	K-B2
19 B-Kt3	P-QR4	39 Q-Kt2ch	P-B3
20 Q-B	P-R5	Resigns	

Corpus Christi Cage Coach Had 1,500 Players

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas (AP)—If you were a basketball coach and had 1,500 players, what would you do?

You guessed it, and Jack Gray at the United States Naval Air Station here is doing just that. He's producing one of the oustanding teams in the Southwest. It already holds decisions over Rice, Texas and Texas A. and M. of the Southwest Conference.

Having more than 1,500 bluejackets, aviation cadets, and officers playing basketball is just another point in the naval air station's claims of "world's largest."

Biggest Station

In the first place the station itself is the biggest anywhere on the globe. Then, what unit can approach it in number of cage performers?

There are enough teams to supply the nation's largest college conference. In fact, there were so many lovers of the game that the physical training officers were forced to set up an intra-station schedule with league regulations in order to insure every team a chance at competitive play.

In one league alone there are 26 teams averaging 15 players each. In addition, the station's four outlying auxiliary stations added two teams each to the tournament, making a grand total of 510 players competing in over 300 supervised games for a trophy. Another league boasts approximately 850 players.

First Choice

Physical training officers are greatly pleased. Basketball, they point out, long has been recognized as one of the best exercises known to man.

Regardless of what has been said about the Navy's obstacle courses, rough and tumble wrestling, etc., the strictly American game of basketball is first choice among the bluejackets who really want to develop into rugged sailors.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 15

East

Scranton 49, Bradley Tech 40.
Buffalo 46, Western Reserve 34.
Cortland State Norm 1 51, Buffalo T. 49.
Rensselaer Poly 57, Albany Teachers 41.
Ithaca 55, Siena 45.
Hampton Institute 47, Virginia State 43.
Gallaudet 42, Bridgewater 38.
Arnold 43, Williamantic Teachers 38.
Mass. State 60, American Inter. 48.
St. Lawrence 51, Oswego Normal 33.
Hamilton 40, Rome Air Depot 15.
Rider 50, Paterson Teachers 48.
John Carroll 38, Akron 37.
Miami (O) 67, Ohio Wesleyan 63.
Penn State 35, Carnegie Tech 33.

South

Vanderbilt 39, Georgia 35.
Washington & Lee 50, Maryland 40.
Tulane 41, Alabama 32.
Atlantic Christian 42, Guilford 33
North Carolina 38, V. P. I. 35.
Florida 55, Tampa 24.
Port Bragg 51, N. C. State 39.

Midwest

Valparaiso 63, Huntington 38.
Maryville 51, Warrensburg 25.
Southwestern (Kas.) 48, Pittsburg 36.
Platteville T. 60, Stevens Point T. 38.
St. Olaf (Minn.) 55, River Falls T. 47.
Milwaukee T. 56, George Williams 32.
Cape Girardeau 50, Missouri Mines 26.
Glenview Naval Air 47, Fort Sheridan 32.
Fort Knox 70, Hanover 53.
Indiana Tech 55, Baer Field 46.
Rockhurst 45, Missouri Valley 39.
Cornell (Ia.) 60, Augustana (Ill.) 51.
Baker 39, Bethel (Kas.) 23.
Hope 64, Alma 39.
Albion 38, Hillsdale 41.
Wayne 39, Michigan Normal 41.
Calvin 58, Grand Haven (Mich.) C. G. 27.
Michigan 38, Wisconsin 34.
Oklahoma A & M 34, Drake 22.
Morningside 62, South Dakota State 41.
North Dakota 36, South Dakota 30.
Washington (St. Louis) 42, Tulsa 22.
Augustana (S. D.) 51, Omaha 43.
Kearney 57, Peru 53.
Upper Iowa 36, St. Ambrose 33.
Franklin 36, Depauw 31.
Eureka 62, Elmhurst 52.
Monmouth 58, Ripon 40.
Concordia 46, St. John's 41.
Simpson 40, Iowa Wesleyan 35.
Westminster 44, William Jewell 35.
Navy Pier 42, Wisconsin "B" 40.
Central (Ia.) 41, Penn 40.

Southwest

West Texas State 78, Texas Tech 61.
Arkansas 52, Rice 35.

West

Wyoming 66, Utah 38.
Gnzaga 53, Whitman 40.
Alameda Naval Air Base 38, San Jose State 26.
Western Washington 51, Central Washington 46.
Montana State 46, Idaho, Southern Branch 38.
Tempe, Ariz., T. 41, Arizona 39.
Colorado State 47, Colorado College 25.
Utah State 43, Brigham Young 38.
Greeley State 52, Colorado Mines 38.
Oregon 49, Washington State 36.
Southern California 41, Stanford 32.
Santa Clara 48, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 46.
Lewiston (Idaho) Normal 64, Northwest Nazarene 50.
Oregon State 53, Vancouver Ramblers 39.
Eastern Washington College 72, Pacific Lutheran 33.
San Francisco State 45, Chico State 29.
San Diego State 40, Pepperdine 35.
20th Century Fox 53, U. C. L. A. 52.
Alameda Coast Guard 57, Fresno State 50.
New Mexico Mines 33, New Mexico T. 27.

Pittsburgh Club Selects Muncie For '43 Training

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have selected Muncie, Ind., 379 miles from here, as the site for their spring training, President William E. Benswanger announces.

The Bucs, having trained in California 18 of the past 19 seasons, thus effected a better than 90 per cent cut in travel.

Municipally owned McCullough Park, Ball State Teachers College athletic field and Muncie High School field house, the latter with a capacity of 7,500, will be available to the Pirates, Benswanger said.

In addition to meeting other major league clubs training in that area, the Pirates will arrange games with Muncie semi-pro teams, Ball College and Purdue, and possibly service teams at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Many Coaches in Navy

NEW YORK (AP)—More than 1,000 high school and college coaches have joined the Navy.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

President Roosevelt, labeling himself a fan, urged continuance of baseball during war and suggested more night games.

Three Years Ago

Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove signed contract to pitch for Boston Red Sox during 1940 season.

Five Years Ago

Sam Snead retained the championship of the Bing Crosby Open at Del Mar, Calif.

California Has Another Net Rivalry

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A tennis rivalry reminiscent of the long Helen Wills-Helen Jacobs affair seems under way. It, like the other battle of the courts, is between California girls—Pauline Betz and Louise Brough.

By beating her young rival at Forest Hills last fall, Pauline became the national singles champion, but Louise teamed with fellow-Californian Margaret Osborne to win the doubles. Later Pauline and Louise went to the finals in the Pacific Southwest championships, and Pauline won again.

Louise Ahead First

Earlier in the season, however, it was all Brough. She sailed through six tournaments undefeated, leaving her rival by the wayside. But in the finals, Pauline came through. Pauline was runner-up in 1941 to Sarah Palfrey Cooke while Louise was girls' champion that year.

Both girls learned their tournament tennis in Los Angeles, largely under Coach Dick Skeen. Pauline has spent the last couple of years at Rollins College in Florida, where she was kept on her toes by such players as Dorothy Bundy, Edwin Amark and Jack Kramer.

Opinion of coast tennis pros, who have watched the girls, is that the crown resigned by Alice Marble is still a bit too big for them, but that their close rivalry will help the game.

Country's Best

Even though Pauline and Louise may be a little below the Wills-Jacobs-Marble standard, they still are the country's best, and seem capable of continuing California's domination of tennis. Daughters of that state have won 16 of the last 20 national singles championships. Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory won in 1926, while another Easterner, Sarah Palfrey Cooke, was the 1941 champion. Betty Nuthall took the crown to England in 1930 and Anita Lizana carried Argentina's colors to the top in 1937. Otherwise, it was all California. Helen Wills won in 1923-24-25-27-28-29-31, Helen Jacobs in 1932-33-34-35, Alice Marble in 1936-38-39-40 and Pauline Betz in 1942.

Right now four of the first five ranking women players are from California. After Pauline and Louise, is Margaret Osborne, while at No. 5, behind Helen Bernhard of New York, is Mary Arnold.

Hawkeyes Start Baseball Drills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Practice for the 1943 baseball season now is under way at the University of Iowa, as J. E. (Waddy) Davis, the new coach, develops a team to defend the Big Ten title share.

The Hawkeyes will drill four times weekly in the field house until they are able to practice outdoors. Six major letter men and three winners of the minor letter remain from the squad which last season won 10 of 12 Conference games.

Richards First to Sign

DETROIT (AP) - The Detroit Tigers announce that veteran catcher Paul Richards, former manager of Atlanta of the Southern Association, has agreed to salary terms to become the club's first player to sign a 1943 contract.

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(Continued)

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT FOREMAN

Permanent position for capable man under 45; draft exempt. Apply in person to:
EARLY & MOOR, INC., SAUSAGE CASINGS
139 Blackstone Street, Boston

A PERMANENT position ($1700 salary) in a business not expanded by the war for man with real estate, accounting or banking experience. Reply, must state age, education, dependents and previous work. Box M-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

SUPT: Small part exp; M E pfd	To $8000
PROJECT ENGR: Milling cutter mfg	Arr
PROD MGR: Jewelry exp	Arr
FOOD ASST: Enamel baking exp	$60
PROD MGR: Precision instr exp	To $8000
TIME-STUDY TRAINEE: Eng trnd	Arr
PROD FOREMEN: Radio or elec exp	Arr
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Several, exp	Arr
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Hours, 3 p m on	Arr
TOOL DESIGNERS: Shop exp	$2 hr
INSPECTION SUPVR: Coll trnd	To $240
IND ENGR: Beginner; coll trnd	Arr
CHEMIST: Industrial exp	Arr
LAB ASST: No Shore	$25-30
METALLURGISTS: Industrial exp	Arr
LAYOUT ARTIST: Adv exp	$40
PURCHASING ASST: Exp	$30-40
ACCOUNTANT: Exec exp; under 40	$3600
COST ACCT: SUPVR: Thoro exp	To $4000
ACCOUNTANT: Good exp	$40
PAY-ROLL AUDITOR: Acctg educ; beg	$1500
SR ACCOUNTANT: Public exp	$50 up
ASST BKKPR-CASHIER: Young	$30
CASHIER: Hotel, exp	$35
CUSTOMS CLERK: Steamship exp	$125
CLERK: Maiden, good figurer	$30-35
BANK TELLER: Recent exp	$1800
NITE TYPISTS: Good at figures	$125
UNDERWRITER: Experienced	Arr
SALES: OFFICE SUPPLIES: Gd firm	$150 mos
SALES: Boiler compounds	$40-60
SALES: Chemical to textile	Arr
SALES: Mech rubber exp	Arr
SALES ENGR: Tech grad will train	$200-250

MAN over 40, neat appearance, pleasing personality, married preferred; must know cotton piece goods; to call on manufacturers in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia to buy up cotton cuttings; good salary, car supplied. Write Box L-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JOB PRESS BOYS WANTED—Apply to the Metropolitan Litho. & Pub. Company, 167 Bow Street, Everett, Mass.

MARRIED men, over 40, handy with tools, able to make minor repairs, to take charge of and live in the Lawrence Building, Waltham; references and previous record required. Tel. Wal. 0647—after 6 p. m. Ask. 7861 (Mass.). MR. DAMON.

PORTLAND, MAINE — Experienced watchmaker wanted in store serving good clientele; old established business; give references. Write Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MISS PARKER'S
9 PARK ST., BOSTON

	One Edition	All Editions
Asst. bkkprs., accts. office, $30-35; stgs., Chelsea, E. Boston, $30; stgs., Charlestown, Everett, $25; stgs., $22-23; beginners, stgs., $18-20; Tech trained young lady, amateur radio, lic. helpful, $30 start; many positions figurers, typists, good salaries		

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Plain cooking; 2 adults; 2 daughters, 15 and 13 years. Own room, bath. References required. F. W. Nixon 71 Tenney Road, Short Hills, N. J. Ph. SH. 7-3744.

NURSE, Protestant, experienced for baby 2 months and child 3½ years; room and bath with baby; good salary; references required. Englewood 7-7181.

WORKING housekeeper for family of 3-4 adults. MRS. WILLARD HELBURN, 71 Fresh Pond Lane, Cambridge, Mass.; TRO. 1840.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, draft exempt, seeking employment, clerical work, general office assistant. Write Box M-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST with many years of nursing experience wishes position as nurse-companion or housekeeper-nurse; N. Y. C. or vicinity; best references. Write Box H-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COOK, excellent manager, equal chef; years' experience; fine refs.; Protestant, American-born; no other work; $100.00. Write Box X-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LADY OF CULTURE and refined home abroad would appreciate one here. Part time companionship if necessary. Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE American woman desires day work 9 to 4, $3 and car fare; A-1 references. BERTHA DOWNS, 209 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY (legal)—Mature, neat, capable; any interesting field considered. Write Box T-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, capable, willing, presently employed selling department store, desires change stenographic position. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG business lady to prepare breakfast 2 school children, stay in evenings in exchange board and room with girl. SChuyler 4-6385 between 12:30-7 o'clock, N. Y. C.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

BEAUTY SERVICE

BEAUTY counselors—Toiletries; 20% discount specials during January. Mrs. Margaret R. Carroll, 56 Ivy St., Providence, R. I. Tel. PL 0911.

CAMERAS

WANTED — Cameras or photographic equipment you are not using. Write giving description. Ralph Harris Company, 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302.

FURRIERS

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order, Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
14 West Street, Boston — Han. 5971

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS Toupees, Transformations, Curls; hair goods of all descriptions.
MADE BY ROMAN
Permanents, feather cuts and our famous aroma oil shampoo. 365 Boylston St., Boston. (Copley Square) Com. 3146

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing stoker equipment in the Power Plant at the Westfield State Sanatorium, Westfield, Massachusetts, will be received by the Commissioner of Public Health at Room 548, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, until 12 o'clock noon, E. W. T., February 1, 1943, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. Proposals must be submitted upon the blank form furnished by the Department. Each proposal must be accompanied by a properly certified check for the sum of $500 payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be RETURNED ON DEMAND, within three days after the contract is awarded. A bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract of not less than 100 per cent of the total amount of the contract, with an approved surety Company. The wages paid to labor employed on the work shall not be less than the wages established by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 481, of the General Acts of 1935 and set forth in a schedule of minimum wages, copies of which are annexed to the contract documents. Proposal forms may be obtained for a deposit of the amount of $10.00 at the office of Francis W. Mahoney & Associates, 117 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof or accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth.

PAUL J. JAKMAUH, M. D.
Commissioner of Public Health

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
SPENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat 0788

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs, Dining Rm. Set. Asp. 3798 (Mass.)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
Expert Work, Tubes Tested at Store
GEORGE'S
171A Massachusetts Ave., Boston
COM. 8630

TYPEWRITERS

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS TYPEWRITERS for the armed forces. Sell through an authorized dealer. Arcade Typewriter, 126 Boylston Street, Walker Building, Boston. Han. 3131.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH for contents of homes and individual pieces. J. GREENLAND, 56 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. MU. 2-5733.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4

ALABAMA

MOBILE

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Eat
at MORRISON'S
Good food at reasonable prices and excellent service

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

For a Real Treat Try
Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

FORT MYERS

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
HENRY STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and
SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

LAKELAND

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-8797

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Headquarters for
Books and Personalized Stationery
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

KATHRYNE VEALE
Distinctively Styled
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Sizes 10 to 44
133 S. E. First Avenue
Opposite Gralynn Hotel Phone 3-4083

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

MIAMI BEACH

Pierre's
Civil and Military
Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Town Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction at Popular Prices
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags,
Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9207

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

WILLIAMS STATIONERY CO.
Gifts—Stationery
Rental Library
Typewriters Cleaned
319 Main Street

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
for Kitchen and Bathroom

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

"Authorized Insignia Jewelers"
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

FLORIDA

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 8-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP

Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE
MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Home of Time Tested Paint Products
FLOOR COVERING
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
EMERSON RADIOS
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
815 Florida Avenue Phone 4625

'White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea.
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

Hillyer C. Warlick
Be proud of the
PHOTOGRAPH
you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

STUBBS HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS
121-123 Congress Street, West
Johnson Sea-horse Outboard Motors

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA

Choice Luncheon Meats and Fruit Cakes
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No Job Too Large or Too Small
Each and Every One Is Appreciated
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Authorized Tire Inspectors
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
Phone 3-4134

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rinvlisbach
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie
Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MERCERIE BONNETERIE
J. KNUCHEL
Strümpfe in allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft — Marktgasse 44
(Haberdashery — Hosiery)

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

KITCHEN
INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Buhenbergpl. Berne.

ZURICH

Beurer Ltd.
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevue Mgr. Karl Gentsch

TEA-ROOM
"zuf alte Stämpfli"
Stampfenbachstr. 68 Tel. 8.39.23
(FRAU H. HESS)
Butterküche, feine Patisserie

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(FLORISTS)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

MASKEW MILLER ART GALLERY
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Home-lovers and South African Prints.
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
Meat Purveyors
W. F. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Escourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market, W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

THE
Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25280

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Bldgs. (Skyscraper)
330, West St.

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	L	I	B	U	T
I	R	E	N	E	▨	E
P	R	O	D	▨	M	N
S	O	N	▨	G	I	N
▨	W	▨	M	A	R	Y
W	▨	B	A	T	E	S
H	▨	L	I	T	▨	O
I	V	O	R	Y	▨	N
T	I	N	E	▨	L	▨
T	O	D	▨	B	A	T
I	L	▨	T	U	B	A
E	▨	H	A	R	A	N
R	I	G	G	I	N	G

Union of South Africa

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
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NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

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GOOD VALUE
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Telephone 37-085 We deliver

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We send Flowers anywhere—any time
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114 High Street, Lower Hutt City
'Phone 62,322

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WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City
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General Drapers and Men's Outfitters
27-35 High Street Lower Hutt City
Telephone 63,760

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First Class Repair Service
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Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— By Corka

"I think one of us is playing the wrong course."

Daily Quotation

TO my mind the best and most faultless character is his who is as ready to pardon the rest of mankind, as though he daily transgressed himself; and at the same time as cautious to avoid a fault as if he never forgave one.—PLINY THE YOUNGER

Hobby Nobbing

Have You Tried Paper Crafts?

By Irving Bacchus

Have the materials required by your hobby gone to war? Think nothing of it. Just shelve that hobby for the duration and select one requiring only odds and ends, or materials that are plentiful and trifling in cost. How about paper?

Silhouette art is a fascinating hobby which calls for nothing more than sheets of colored paper and a pair of scissors. You'll need to practice a bit with the scissors, and court your imagination but the net results will be encouraging. Cut out and paste pictures of your friend's profile, the neighbor's house, and the beautiful panoramic picture of your cousin's rural acres.

Making silhouettes can be a fascinating hobby.

Be simple in planning designs, study your picture until the fewest pieces necessary have been determined.

Strip confetti is another form of paper that provides useful hobby material. Among the useful articles which can be made with strip confetti are table mats, coasters and baskets. Basic procedure is the rolling of the strips. Roll 'em tight and add a little paste occasionally to prevent a complete unwinding should the strip drop from your hands.

Large mats can be converted into bowls and baskets simply by pushing the outer edges of the mats upward until your basket is as deep as you desire. Braid the confetti strips for making a basket handle.

Corrugated cardboard, crepe paper, cellophane and other varieties of paper are excellent for making party favors, costumes, dolls, decorative masks, lamp shades, flowers, fruits, animals, marionettes, "pottery" pieces, tapestries, book jackets, etc.

As your talent for creating attractive paper products develops look around for the commercial possibilities. Due to a shortage of metals, paper has stepped up to a prominent position in display work. Study the pieces to be seen in department store windows.

Need a suggestion for simple, inexpensive references on paper crafts? Send self-addressed stamped envelope to HOBBY NOBBING.

Prefabricated wooden "suitcase" homes for migratory workers have been erected in ten minutes.

Wide World

Enthusiasm

Michael Bartlett, son of a Boeing employee, has fun on the teeter-totter, part of the play equipment provided for children at the war plant's recreation park, Wichita, Kan. Workers may bring their families to the company park any time they are not working.

Brevities

Detroit News: Not among the season's success stories is the new American "white paper," telling of our 10-year search for the Jap's better nature.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: It's no surprise to learn there is a serious shortage of butter. For some reason, butter is always something you have to have guns instead of.

They Say:

In your issue of December 14th you carry a story about call letters for radio stations. A slight error is present, most notable on the little map which accompanies the article.

Radio station KYW is in Philadelphia, not in Pittsburgh. It is interesting to note, however, that only four stations are east of the Mississippi with call letters starting with "K"—KYW in Philadelphia, KDKA and KQV, both in Pittsburgh, and KFIZ in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

On the other hand, there are quite a large number of stations through the Central States, west of the Mississippi, carrying call letters starting with "W."

Perhaps it might have been interesting to the readers to know also that when a station is only licensed experimentally, the letter "X" and generally one or more numerals will follow the first letter.

Claude Barrere
N. B. C. Radio-Recording Division

In Lighter Vein

Favorite

"What is your favorite book?"

"It has always been my bank book—but that is lacking in interest now."—Grit.

Good Answer

Life was very hard, thought the sergeant as he went round inspecting the rifles of a very raw lot of recruits.

As he peered down the muzzle of one weapon he could hardly believe his eyes.

"And what's that oil in barrel for, me lad?" he bellowed.

The guilty one was scared, but replied hopefully:

"Well, sergeant, I thought it would help to make the bullet come out faster."—Answers.

Toward Victory

"Victory will not be found in any prize package wrapped up in red tape."—General Hugh A. Drum.

"Machines won't win this war. It will be won by the men behind the machines."—Admiral E. J. King.

"A battle is never lost until it is won."—General Alexander.

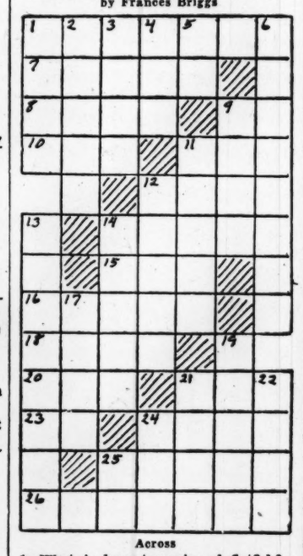
A newly-designed oceangoing diesel engine weighs one-fifth as much as standard diesels of the same horsepower.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not wise in thine own eyes; fear the LORD *and depart from evil.*—PROV. 3:7

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is largest species of flatfish?
7—Who is younger of Shane sisters in "The Green Bay Tree"?
8—What is a light kind of crossbow?
9—Symbol for manganese is what?
10—What is relationship of Don Juan to Don Jose in Byron's poem?
11—What machine separates cotton fiber from seed?
12—Who is invited to "go to the Indies" in poem by Burns?
14—What is middle name of Guy Post, American actor?
15—Kindled.
16—Francois Duquesnoy often used what substance for carving his art masterpieces?
18—Tooth of a fork is what?
20—What was an old weight for wool?
21—In "Alice in Wonderland," what creature is subject of poem beginning "Twinkle, twinkle"?
23—What is symbol for illinium?
24—A sousaphone is a kind of what?
25—Who was Lot's father?
26—What do you call ropes by which masts of a vessel are supported and sails set or furled?

Down

1—Your hands rest on what when you have your arms akimbo?
2—What is used to indicate direction on a chart or signboard?
3—What is middle name of Harry Wilson, American author?
4—Purdue University is in what State of United States (abbr.)?
5—Exist.
6—Who has been called the poet of science?
9—Soft or deep mud is what?
11—Who was navigator with Wiley Post in their record round-the-world flight?
12—What is name of the New Zealand sandalwood?
13—What American poet wrote "The Eternal Goodness"?
14—How would you describe Nelson Eddy, American concert singer?
17—If you played the double bass, it would be what instrument?
19—What Bible character made a covenant with Jacob?
21—What Fijian tree yields a plumlike fruit?
22—Sharp specific flavor is what?
24—Child's game.
25—What is symbol for mercury?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— BOSTON-- ATTY-GEN. BUSHNELL RAIDS ALLEGED GAMBLING "JOINTS" AND BOOKMAKER'S RUN TO HIDEOUTS.

?
?
WHAT YOU LOOKING FOR, BUD ?
FOR A BOOKIE - I WANT TO PLACE A BET
REFUSE
DON'T BE A SAP, BROTHER - PUT YOUR MONEY ON A SURE THING
BUY YOUR WAR BONDS & STAMPS HERE
WAR BOND
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fair Enough* By LE PELLEY

WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN, POPPY ?
OVER AT HYMIE DOBSON'S... HE WAS TRYING TO SELL ME A SNOWMAN FOR 25 CENTS
I HOPE YOU DIDN'T FALL FOR THAT !!
WELL... I BOUGHT IT "
YOU BOUGHT IT ?! YOU GAVE HIM 25 CENTS FOR A SNOWMAN ???
WELL I GAVE HIM A CHECK
A CHECK !?! ON WHAT BANK ???
SNOWBANK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And—I Didn't Waste Any Fuel Either!* By RODGERS

WOWIE! Was it cold today!
Or so every one seemed to think -
But shucks, it didn't bother me!
SWISH!
I got up steam early this A.M.
And kept it up all day!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Counterattack* By THE HAGERS

"A captain wears his cap with pride. I've got to get mine back," Bill cried.

"The Gremlins, Bill, hid in that cloud. Let's show them, sir, that we're not cowed."

"Then clear the deck for action, mate! We're not too little or too late!"

So in we charged to get Bill's cap. And fell into a Gremlin trap!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Behind the Strike?

Would the man who said there is no such thing as "pure cussedness" hold to his opinion in face of the strike of 17,000 Pennsylvania anthracite miners? Judging by the facts so far reported, one might be tempted to think that here is a case of unadulterated "orneryness." But we can't believe such a conclusion is true or will help the situation.

The strike started over objections by the miners to an increase of fifty cents a month in their union dues. The increase—subtracted, under the check-off system, from their pay envelopes—had been voted by the United Mine Workers convention, dominated by John L. Lewis and the soft coal miners. One section of hard coal miners refused to accept the vote and chose to try to coerce the majority by striking.

But by what a strange method! They may indirectly injure the soft coal miners by arousing public anger against miners but the war effort and people who need coal seem more likely to be hurt. Indeed the soft coal miners will be placed in a better competitive position if present users of anthracite turn to bituminous. But in its secondary phase the dispute turned into a demand for a $2 a week wage increase, with a general strike of anthracite miners threatened.

The strike has been almost unanimously denounced as unreasonable, unpatriotic and unlawful (in the sense that it is not sanctioned by the union). Secretary Ickes, a friend of labor, and the War Labor Board have pointed out sternly that it violates labor's "no strike" pledge. The public has been disgusted, putting some of the blame on the Government's "coddling" of labor, but mostly just condemning the miners. That plainly was not helping matters. So the miners were asked to send representatives to Washington to explain.

The decision after the conference in Washington between the War Labor Board, and union and operator representatives, to ask the miners to return to work forthwith may or may not result in resumption. In any event, it leaves unresolved the main questions between Mr. Lewis and the miners. His statement that the miners would be "held accountable" for "this mad enterprise" does not promise well for an outcome altogether fair to the rank and file. But the immediate question is how to end the strike, how to get the coal out of the mines and along to the homes and war plants now especially dependent on it due to the tank-car shortage.

Can the Government coerce the miners? Theodore Roosevelt once planned to send the Army to take over coal mines to get production, but he was trying to coerce the owners, in some respects an easier thing. For making 17,000 miners work is harder to do than to say. Woodrow Wilson once threatened to make miners work or fight, but such a measure has its obvious drawbacks. It is really work—voluntary labor—and not fight that is needed.

But it should be possible to make the miners understand that they are not striking against Mr. Lewis or the mine owners, but against their country in time of war. Many of them must have brothers or sons in the Army. They should keep the "no strike" pledge and go back to work; then the War Labor Board should give them a full hearing and press Mr. Lewis to negotiate with them. But if they continue to disregard the welfare of the Nation, the Government should use a firmer hand, even to putting them back in the mines in uniform. That would be a poor solution, but better than the present defiance.

Seed Catalogue Goes to War

Those who have been receiving the 1943 booklets issued by firms catering to the wants of the amateur agronomist have no doubt noted that the seed catalogues have been called to the colors. The mammoth zinnias which in more peaceful years greeted the gardener's eye have been relegated to the back cover, and instead one is confronted by the sight of .75mm. radishes, cannon-like carrots, and blimpish beets.

For years the seed catalogue, apparently unperturbed by world conditions or events, has dealt largely with the cultivation of flowers, assigning vegetables to second place—on the covers, at any rate. Now, not only is the vital need for growing victory gardens stressed in its pages, but the task is made easier for the novice by judicious selections of early-maturing seeds offered at "bargain" figures.

If additional evidence were needed to convince Americans of the unanimity of the country's war effort, the seed catalogue should offer clinching proof.

Education—for Life or Death?

Wendell Willkie's speech at Duke University, the usefulness of which we noted in these columns yesterday, discloses a need among Americans for much more thought on the question of postwar education in Axis countries. Unfortunately Mr. Willkie's statements on this subject were inadequate and may prove misleading to many people.

Mr. Willkie seemed to assume that those who advocate the policing of education in Germany, for example, are planning to impose on the German people a culture alien to them. To quote him:

> There is much discussion now—and quite properly—of the matter of war aims. Yet I have listened to some of these speeches with misgiving. I have shuddered to hear a member of our government planning, when the war is over, to police the education of our late enemies, after the traditional manner of conquerors. To disarm those enemies, yes. To take whatever measures are necessary to prevent rearming, yes. To remove from the necks of the people an enslaving totalitarian rule, certainly. But having done that, education is another matter. It must grow out of and carry on a native culture. To determine the nature and manner of their own education is the right of men everywhere. And alien ideals superimposed by force will only produce resentment and hatred.

If there were nothing to work with but "alien ideals superimposed by force" upon conquered peoples, then the hope of re-educating millions out of brutalitarianism would at least be deferred. And the possibility of durable peace and a reconstructed world with room for all peoples, would be remote. But the question is not one of superimposing our ideas on inhospitable peoples; it is rather a question of emphasizing the great and good in their native cultures.

Thousands of Germans, abroad and at home, are waiting for an opportunity to revive liberal and humane teachings in their native land. They will need the support of the free world. The "policing"—and that is an unfortunate word—should be largely in their charge.

But we have seen that the direction education takes in a powerful nation like Germany can be a matter of survival for free peoples. It will be as important after this war to co-operate for the intellectual well-being of all people as to co-operate for their economic and political prosperity.

Darwinian vs. Hitlerian Men

For over half a century far more people have talked and written about the Darwinian theory than have ever read Darwin, and much of this exposition has credited him with sponsoring the "jungle law" of inherent pugnacity and deducing a "survival of the fittest" as its inevitable consequence. Neither notion makes sense as an explanation of civilized mankind; both have been adopted by totalitarian governments determined to subjugate as much of the world as possible. If Darwin loosed these ideas in the world he assumed a responsibility that he little suspected.

Prof. R. E. Coker of the University of North Carolina, writing in the Scientific Monthly, exonerates Darwin on both counts. That much-quoted "law," says Professor Coker, was not suggested by the zoologist Darwin, but came as a glib phrase from a non-zoologist, fascinated others, and so got into the language. Darwin would have known that the inherent pugnacity of the "jungle law" is not characteristic of animals and that the only resemblance to Hitlerism and Nipponism is to be seen in the ethics of certain species of ants who conduct raids on weaker species and carry off slaves.

Nor did Darwin hold that superior predatory force could have forwarded the evolution of mankind; "it would," quotes Professor Coker, "most effectively have checked the acquirement of the higher mental qualities, such as sympathy and the love of his fellows." Professor Coker finds that Darwin never used the phrase "survival of the fittest." Herbert Spencer hit upon that.

So far indeed was Darwin from thinking like Hitler that Darwin also wrote: "The social instincts—the prime principle of man's moral constitution—with the aid of active intellectual powers and the effects of habit, naturally lead to the Golden Rule." Totalitarianism has assumed for itself Darwinian support. It is satisfactory to know what Darwin would think about that.

A public analyst sees in the huge sale of stuffed Dumbos at Christmas a plot to rear a generation of Republicans. Ready to become voters, a discouraged member of the Opposition might say, about the time the White House incumbent retires.

Our Readers Say—

"Planted" Criticisms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The enemy thrives by spreading rumors among us. It serves Axis purposes well to confuse and divide us by spreading false rumors by short wave, through word of mouth, in over-the-fence conversation, and even through public expression in letters to the newspapers. Seldom can the source of the rumor be traced until its "dirty work" has been done.

Some time ago, those of us who listen to short-wave broadcasts heard a Goebbels propagandist from Germany telling us: "Most of your [American] equipment is going to England. It is time Americans demand protection for their boys. Why can't convoys get to American boys in the Solomons? Where are those airplanes the Americans are making? Why aren't convoys giving aid to American boys on ships?"

Let us ask a question now. Why does Germany pretend to be so interested in the welfare of the United States?

The purpose of this enemy propaganda was to turn us against England, to spread defeatism, to confuse and turn us from our leaders. That helps the Axis.

Unfortunately, many sincerely patriotic persons demand action to "correct evils" which were suggested by Berlin. By spreading rumors or strong criticism without first checking the source we may be carrying out the wishes of the enemy.

Today we should question the source and purpose of each rumor, and not repeat it. Even though we believe we have just cause to criticize, it would be wise not to criticize if there is any question in our mind that the criticism was "planted" by anti-democratic elements abroad, or even among us.

FRED KOROTKIN,
Apprentice Seaman

Minneapolis, Minn.

Liquidation of Dictatorships

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read a letter in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the speech made by Winston Churchill—and I cannot understand what seems to me to be such a twisted interpretation of his meaning. Is anyone trying to tell us that the *liquidation* of the British Empire is a necessary requisite to the establishing of the "World We Want"?

What we need and want now, and most speedily, is the liquidation of dictatorships, and Britain's help in that behalf is valuable.

Possibly the British Government needs to rid itself of many things—and I believe it has begun in earnest to do just that—but then, most of us have things in our national past of which we are not too proud. And if we have seen the light more quickly than some others in the world we can be grateful without being too smug in our criticism.

Mesa, Ariz. G. S. HAYES

"Mr. Hoover's Salary"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

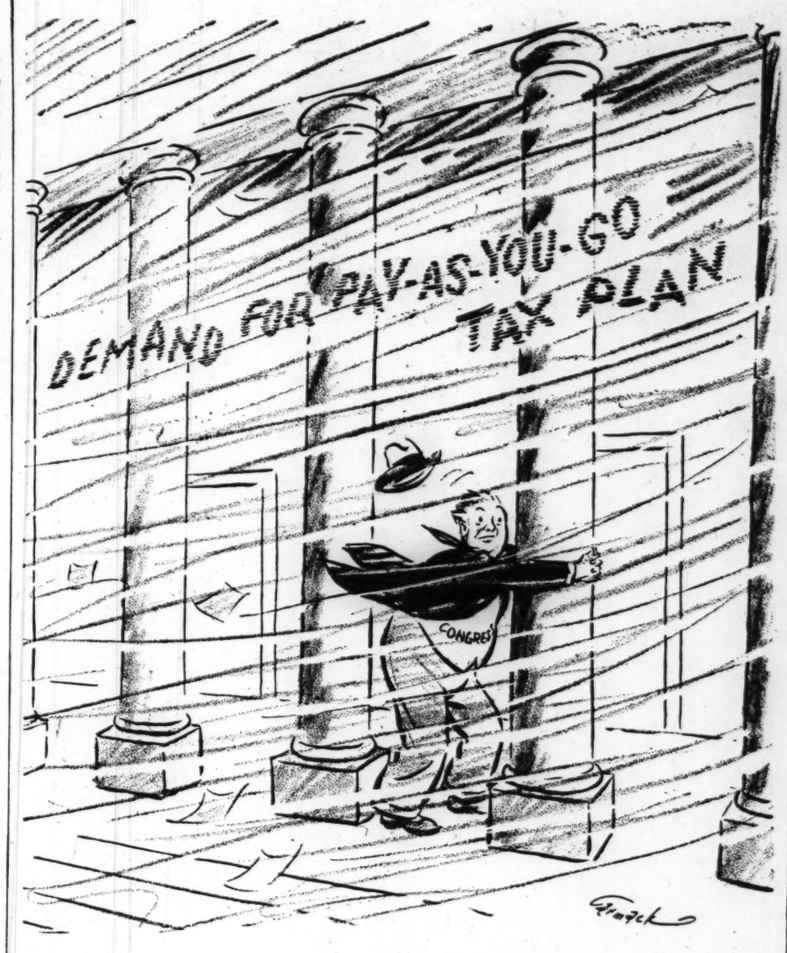
On the Editorial Page, to which I always turn first, in a recent issue, in the column "Mirror of World Opinion," we find modestly captioned, "Mr. Hoover's Salary," which I wish might have been on the front page in large type, and sent to every politician (their name is legion), particularly in Washington. I also wish it might be read by our Allies—all of them—and by our enemies.

Thank you more than I can express for sharing this with your large family of readers. Mr. Hoover was blamed for everything but the weather, and a finer citizen cannot be found, anywhere. K. L. C.

Milton, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Quite a Gale



The Unconquerables

French Youth Rally Around Loyal Professor

Pierre Chardin (this, of course, is a borrowed name), professor of history at the French university of X, was no more a young man. He had been a soldier in the last war and had been badly wounded in one of the Sommes battles. When he returned, the red-green ribbon of the War Cross and the red of the Legion of Honor were on his tunic. His students loved him when standing before his class he spoke of France's glorious past and of her mission to hold up the banner of human liberty in the world. France's defeat and the capitulation came as a crushing blow, but Chardin did not despair. "Our country has yielded to overwhelming power," he told his students, "but it has not and will not lose its soul."

One day, however, the dean of the historical faculty called Chardin to his office. "We all love you and honor you," he began, "but you must understand that times have changed. The French Republic is dead, and we are to build a new State. History must be taught in the light of recent events. Here are the instructions of the Ministry of Education, and I am sure that you will conform to them." One moment the professor remained silent. Then he looked the dean straight into his eyes. "No," he shouted, "I won't and you know it." He turned and left the office. Twenty-four hours later, the dean received Chardin's resignation.

Chardin now lived retired, surrounded by his books. He rarely left his house, as he knew he was closely watched by the Vichy police. He began to work on a book on post-war reconstruction after the final defeat of the Axis. His students remained faithful. One after the other they stole into his modest studio to express their sympathy and to discuss world events. Thus Chardin continued his task of cultivating the values of French civilization in the hearts of the young generation.

* * *

One day, one of his favorite students proposed to discuss the situation in a more systematic manner and the professor accepted. Evening after evening the teacher and the young men met and exchanged their ideas on France's future. The results of their discussions were not lost. Chardin wrote them down and condensed them in a plan for a new France after the war. He soon knew that he and his students were not alone, and that in other French towns professors and students were working in the same direction.

When the plan was partly accomplished, Chardin sent it to one of his friends who was in touch with the underground movement. Today, the work of these French patriots in a remote university town has reached London and is in the hands of General de Gaulle's National Committee.

* * *

Not all of Chardin's students, however, attended the end of the discussion. Many disappeared, and some succeeded in joining the Fighting French. Others were arrested in France or, after having crossed the borderline, sent to Spanish internment camps. Several times, Chardin was investigated by the Vichy police but nothing could be proved.

Until Hitler's occupation of Vichy-France, the clandestine university continued to operate. We do not know if Chardin was among the numerous French intellectuals recently arrested by the Gestapo. But the good seed he has sown is not lost. Love of liberty will not perish in the hearts of young Frenchmen.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Second Home Front

By Frank L. Perrin

In virtually every State of the American Union legislators meet this month in annual or biennial session to enact laws designed to deal comprehensively with new or recurring public problems. It is fair to assume, accepting the law of averages, that a majority of those members now convened are undertaking, for the first time, a task for which they have had little or no training, and to which they bring the experience of the farmer, the merchant, the artisan, the county-seat lawyer, or the village doctor. They pose only apologetically, as politicians.

But let it be said now, lest there be misunderstanding, that this absence of the professional brand is the gratifying assurance of their sincerity and their desire to do, for their districts and for their States, the best that can be done in this time of emergency and in this hour when the common welfare, and not the political profit of any party or any clique, must be considered as paramount. The several States and Commonwealths have suffered deeply in recent years from the "nationalization" movement which has taken upon itself supreme and arbitrary powers and has usurped unopposed authority.

* * *

We have all, with little thought of the consequences, yielded to the demands of a centralized authority, inspired and actuated by the increasing dangers of war, vital and vested rights reserved by the States under the Constitution. But even before the emergency of war the processes of attrition, if so they can be called, were carried on under the emergencies of national depression, of lack of employment, of stagnant production and exchange. We have gradually become accustomed to a yielding to the demands of a super-government. This is not democratic.

No one, even when these conditions are realized, resents or regrets, in its essence, a single act or step performed or taken in furtherance of the Nation's preparedness for a defensive or an offensive war. Those who now stop, look, and listen, do so only that we make certain that we do not go too far either to the left or the right. There is a course which has been proved safe by adventure and experiences, some bitter, some happy. We do not choose to wander far from the defined line.

Through the weeks or months ahead of the men and women now setting out upon an experience which will test their sincerity and their courage it would be well for them to realize the important fact that we are not always to be at war. The home fires must be kept burning. There must be preserved, in every community, town, village, and home, sanctuaries to which the men and women, boys and girls, who have answered their country's call can return and take up that which they have laid down. That, in great measure, is the responsibility of those who are setting about the task of enacting laws to safeguard and preserve the second home front.

The American people who voted at the elections last November made it understood that their warrant of authority to the Congress recently convened definitely provided that there should be a return to the discarded system of checks and balances in the financial affairs of the National Government. Even little progress along this line will be difficult until the tide of global war is turned and victory is achieved. The effort will not be apparent at once.

* * *

It is the realization of this that emphasizes the responsibility and increases the task of the guardians of this second home front. New methods of public economy must be devised and enforced. The national tax burden, even now heavy, will be increased, of necessity, while the war continues, and probably under the emergencies of reconstruction, readjustment, and rehabilitation after the war has been won. In proportion as the national burden increases, the local, municipal, county and State burdens must be lightened. Shrinking revenues from sources formerly dependable will multiply the problems of Governors and legislators. No well is so deep that it has no bottom. There is no revenue from farms deserted and sold for taxes, and there are no profitable jobs in mills and factories foreclosed by sheriff's sale.

As Grover Cleveland is quoted as having said, "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us!" It is a condition that must be faced. Realizing this, courage and faith are given to the American men and women who now come forward to meet a new and trying situation to go forward.

The Wide Horizon

Help at Any Price

By Harry De Lasaux

The American shortage of labor, acute as it is, has its humorous side. The Sunday classified and want ad section of any large metropolitan newspaper contains the whole story. Business concerns, long skilled in the arts of advertising, are now using familiar techniques, not to sell goods, but to get workers.

Here, for example, is a telegraph company that has lost so many of its employees to the armed forces that it will now hire girls and elderly men for messenger boys. But, instead of the crude and indelicate appeal for young women or mature men to do the work of a mere messenger "boy," the telegraph company gives the job a most desirable name. The ad appeals to men "50 years or older." It explains "you can help during the war by serving as communication carriers." Genius, that's what it is, genius.

* * *

A large oil company wants men for refinery work. The only qualification is that the applicant must be "18 years or older." "Experience unnecessary," it assures, and furthermore, guarantees $50 a week minimum pay. Just think of it. Why even Uncle Zeb's boy, who has always been something of a loafer, in school and out, except at mealtimes, can step right into a job that earns him $50 a week, and very few questions asked.

There are want ads for janitors at $135 per month. Taxi drivers are guaranteed thirty-five to fifty dollars a week, "or more." Again the luring appeal of the modern advertising writer asserts itself. He assures both men and women that taxi driving is "pleasant outdoor work." The street railway company also plugs this "pleasant outdoor work" angle in its appeal for conductorettes, but goes the taxicab company one better by adding an appeal to vanity—"attractive uniforms."

The one great appeal, of course, is the "no experience necessary." Thus, instead of being considered a mere greenhorn, you become a "trainee." That ordinarily would be considered as gilding the industrial lily, but today it's the arty name for it. Furthermore, "trainees" are paid 88 cents an hour in the shipyards until they learn their jobs. Welders in the pre-fab departments can earn $1.05 an hour as soon as they leave their "trainee" cocoon, and fly into the gritty atmosphere of the shipyard as a lovely welder.

* * *

If you wanted to do part-time work today, you can make 90 cents an hour as a night watchman. Boys and girls over 18 can earn $5 per day as dishwashers or counter workers in cafeterias. The want-ad sections are reeking with opportunity. Men and women from 18 to 60. No experience necessary. Pleasant working conditions. Highest wages. Help win the war by helping out. These themes are woven into hundreds of ads inserted by the most reliable business firms in the country.

One large employment office taking a two-column ad all the way down the center of the page, is conducting a contest with cash prizes to promote interest in their ad. Before long employers might go in for comic strips, and picturize how Bessie Schmalz was unpopular until she read the want ads and through a job she found there finally met her future husband. "And just to think it was all due to that ad I read in the Sunday Bugle!"

Statistics furnished by a shipyard show that out of 1,500 employees hired in its first month of operation, 47 per cent were from occupations that were non-mechanical. They were white-collar men who went through a brief and un-difficult training period.

Two men in a war plant were discussing the brother of one of them. One said, "My brother is out here looking for a job, but hasn't found one yet." The other said "All he has to do nowadays is walk by a factory and as much as look out of the corner of his eye at the personnel, and a man will rush out and drag him in."

If you don't believe it, read the help-wanted "ads."

Mirror of World Opinion

Cannot Be Circumscribed

The Republican Party, by resolution and by declaration, has stated its position with respect to international matters. . . . It has said that it realizes that, when peace shall come, the responsibility of the United States cannot be circumscribed within its territorial limits, but that this nation must play some great and efficient part in the settlement of the peace, and in the preservation of peace when the voices of the guns shall have fallen silent in the world.—HARRISON E. SPANGLER, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in the *American Magazine*.

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